The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2884. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION AGITATION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Speech of Hon. Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, in the Senate.

His Exposition of the Principles and Intentions of the Republican Party.

PEACEABLE SECESSION AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

More Conciliatory Propositions in the House.

Probable Break-up of the Special Committee.

The Secession Movement in South Carolina.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

Organization and Adjournment to Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Senate was densely packed to-day to hear Mr. WADE, as it was supposed that he would speak in some degree for the incoming Administration. Not only were the immense galleries crowded, but all the lobbies and ante rooms were filled, while the foreign Ministers and members of the Lower House swarmed on the floor, filling every inch of available space.

Senator WADE spoke for two hours, and delivered, as was anticipated, a regular war speech, declaring the determination of the Republican Party to execute the Federal laws, regardless of secession, and that this capitol would be held by the Northern States, if need be by the force of arms at all hazards.

MOORE, of Kentucky, who came here a strong Union man and ready for any sacrifice to secure harmony, now says the whole South must act together. WOODSON, of Missouri, and many others of the most conservative men from the Border States, say WADE's speech has produced a strong and decided feeling among them to remain no longer in the Union. PUGH will take the first opportunity to reply. He says if the positions taken to-day be approved by the Republican Party, civil war will follow in sixty days.

The Committee of thirty-three met to-day, and Mr. REUBEN DAVIS yielded to Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, who wishes to offer the resolution mentioned in my dispatch of last evening, and added another resolution, proposing the Missouri Compromise line as a geographical division between the free and slave Territory. The Committee, however, tabled this and several other resolutions offered by Southern men, and by a vote, agreed to take up the first proposition submitted by H. WINTER DAVIS, proposing a modification of the Fugitive Slave law and having acted on this, to report their action to the House. On the proposition to lay others aside and take up this, Mr. H. WINTER DAVIS voted with the Republicans and then carried it. Mr DAVIS, of Miss., then said, as Northern gentlemen were unwilling to come forward like men and put themselves on the record he should withdraw, and asked to be excused, which was done. Several other Southern men, and perhaps all others, will leave the Committee to-morrow, as the Republicans on the Committee take pretty much the same ground, as Mr. WADE did in his speech. Before leaving, the Southern members are anxious to get a vote on some one of their propositions, so as to present a record to the country. Mr. CRAWFORD's proposition, now pending before the House, is pretty much the same with that offered by Mr. RUST in Select Committee, and may be voted on to-morrow.

The proceedings of the House, to-day, was only a miserable effort on behalf of parties to see which could deceive the country most. Every sitting out complicates and makes matters worse.

Hon. MATT. WARD, late Senator from Texas, has written a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, which concludes thus:

"I am inclined to the opinion that from the diversity of interests in the two sections of the Union, and the preponderance of power in favor of the North, together with their deep rooted prejudices against our institutions, secession would be safest and most certain guarantee for our future interest and happiness. In view, therefore, of harmony and concert of action on this grave question I should be in favor of a convention of the sister States South, either before or after they secede, to consider the subject of a Southern Confederacy; but under no circumstances should Texas or any other Southern State, in my humble judgment, remain an integral part of the present Confederacy under Black Republican rule."

The report of the *New-York* Caucus last night should have read that REYNOLDS' proposition was generally assented to, not adopted. HASKIN, I understand, was not present, and one or two others were necessarily detained from attending.

The Committee of the House on the Post-office voted to report in favor of refunding the $12,000 indemnity in the Boston Post-office matter.

The statement that LINCOLN has offered BATES a place in the Cabinet, and that the conservative Republicans have written to him demanding a manifesto, I am authorized to say by a dispatch from Springfield, are entirely false. He will make no demonstration, unless it is demanded by his own party, and then not unless consistent with his self-respect and dignity.

The Governor of South Carolina has sent a dispatch to the President, which is laid before Gen. SCOTT, stating that the forts would not be interfered with in any manner whatever, although great fear has prevailed that these assurances were but a ruse to blind the Federal Government.

It is stated, on good authority, that Gen. SCOTT says that no fear need be entertained of the inauguration of LINCOLN in a peaceable and quiet manner. He is known to be strong for the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

Senator WILSON has introduced a resolution inquiring into the Degroot claim, but as the officers of the Government have fully investigated the matter, it is doubtful if it avails anything now.

The Pennsylvania members held a caucus to-night. All were present except MONTGOMERY and DIMICK. Senator BIGLER presided. MCKNIGHT was Secretary. Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our judgment it is the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania that the constitutional rights of all sections of the country should be respected and secured; that all the laws should be promptly and faithfully executed, and that the Union of the States, the Constitution and the laws should be maintained and enforced throughout the country.

Both Senators were present. CAMERON, GROW, HICKMAN, MORRIS and VERREE made speeches. The action was entirely harmonious. The caucus adjourned to Thursday.

The Post-office Committee have the Pony Express matter under consideration, for the contract of RUSSELL & Co., to transmit Government dispatches. It is believed they will pass, as the existence of the same depends upon such action.

The Ohio delegation met in caucus at Senator PUGH's rooms to-night. All were present except Senator WADE and one Representative. CORWIN presided. Corwin, Bingham, Sherman, Vallandigham, Grow, Cary, Cox, Gurley, Senator Pugh, and nearly all the others, expressed their sentiments. No vote was taken, but the general opinion expressed was that the Union must be preserved, and the laws enforced, and a conciliatory feeling prevailed in both the Pennsylvania and Ohio caucuses.

FORD, the Public Printer, arrived to-day in bad health. Matters will go on as heretofore until the 4th of March.

The letter written by HEART, Superintendent of Public Printing, to South Carolina, is severely censured as without foundation in truth. It relates to the secession movement.

Great anxiety prevails to hear the result from Charleston, S. C. Various rumors are afloat. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Attorney-General BLACK to the Secretaryship of State, which was confirmed; about one-third of the Senators voting against the appointment. No other nominations were transmitted.

Separate meetings of the Pennsylvania and Ohio delegations, without regard to party, have been called for to-night, to take into consideration the present condition of the country, and what course they will pursue in the present crisis.

The House Select Committee was in session four hours to-day. It is represented that they have gone suddenly to work, and the prospect of something acceptable to the country has improved.

CALEB CUSHING, whose presence was requested in Washington, was in consultation with the President this morning.

Secretary THOMPSON left this morning for North Carolina. It is understood that, though he favors the secession of the Cotton States, he is friendly to the resumption of the relations with the others, when the non-slaveholding States consent to give such constitutional guarantees as may be satisfactory.

It is not apprehended here that there will be bloodshed. Should the ready men of South Carolina demand a surrender of Fort Moultrie, Maj ANDERSON's instructions are deemed to be such as will enable him to retain an honorable position.

Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, opened the House with prayer, to-day. He referred to the events in South Carolina, and implored that country to be delivered from the horrors of disunion.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. CLARK's (of New-Hampshire, Rep.,) resolution of inquiry, requesting the President to inform the Senate what number of men were stationed at Forts Moultrie and Sumter; whether, in his opinion, the number was sufficient to defend those forts against any attack or domestic violence; whether additional men had been ordered to either of said forts, or any steps taken to put them in position to resist any attack; in whose custody the Arsenal at Charleston is placed; what arms and property are there kept, or if removed, by whom; and why said arms are not put in possession of officers of the United States upon a requisition, or if this has ever been refused; and further, what instructions have been given to the officers of said forts in case of a demand to surrender them by any person or authority made upon them; also the copies of any correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army relative to the necessity of supplying the officers of said forts with protection, was taken up.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) objected to its consideration, and it was laid over.

Fifteen thousand additional copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents were ordered.

Mr WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution for the repeal of the resolution of June 15, for the relief of WM. H. DEGROOT, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved that Wednesday and Thursday of next week be set apart for Territorial business. Agreed to.

The bill to carry out the existing treaties between the United States and Mexico was taken up.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) explained that the object was to pay the claims against the Mexican Government out of the moneys in the Treasury appropriated by Mexico according to the treaty.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) objected to the bill, because it would lead to a revision of all the decisions. He was willing to have a new Commission to examine the claims. He moved to amend accordingly.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) objected to the entire bill.

At 1 o'clock, Mr. POWELL's (of Kentucky, Dem.,) resolution was taken up.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said: At a time like this, when there seems to be unusual excitement, I have very little faith in the efficacy of any argument. But I must say, when in this very chamber, where we have all raised our hands to Heaven and took an oath that we would sustain the Constitution of the United States, we hear it said by many Senators that we are upon the eve of a dissolution of this Union, and that your Constitution is to be trampled under foot, silence under such circumstances seems to be akin to treason itself. We have listened to complaints on the other side of this chamber patiently, and with an ardent desire to ascertain what they were. But I confess I am unable to understand what it is of which they complain. The party which has lately elected the President, and is prospectively coming into power, have never held office under this Government, nor any individual of them. Therefore, it is manifest that that party have as yet committed no act of which anybody can complain. If any one has fears as to what may hereafter ensue, they are mere apprehensions—nothing else. A bare suspicion—a fear—rising out of unwarrantable prejudices. I wish to ascertain in the outset whether we are right, for I tell gentlemen here if they can convince me that I am holding any political principle that is not warranted by the Constitution under which we live, or trenches on their rights, they need not ask me to compromise, for I will redress their rights myself when I am wrong. No man need approach me with a threat that the Government is to be destroyed, because I hope that I have now, and ever shall have, that sense of justice, that when any man shows me I am wrong, I shall be ready to right it without threat or compromise. Now, what is it of which gentlemen complain? When I left my home in the West to come to this place, all was calm, cheerful and contented. I heard of no discontent and apprehended there was no cause to interrupt the harmonious course of legislation. I did not learn that there had been, since we adjourned, any new fact intervening that could at all disturb the public mind. I did not know that there had been any encroachment upon the rights of any section or any individual. Therefore, I came here expecting we should have a harmonious session. It is very true that the great Republican Party, which has been organized ever since you repealed the Missouri Compromise, which gave you four years ago full warning that its strength would result as it has resulted, and I suppose any man might have supposed things would have resulted in the same way, it is true, this party has carried the election; but I do not suppose anything growing out of the election is the cause of the present excitement in the country. Now, who is it that is complaining? Is it the minority that they have subjected to an oppressive and aggressive Government. No such thing as that, Sir. We might suppose that eighty-four years ago, when the leaders of that glorious Revolution met in Philadelphia, there to draw up a bill of indictment against a weak king and his ministers, they had been at a loss what they would set forth as the cause of their complaints. But they had no difficulty in setting them forth, and so that great article of impeachment will go down to posterity to justify them for all they did. Let us, then, suppose the old patriots had been the Ministers of the Crown, or members of the British Parliament of the dominant party that had ruled Great Britain for thirty years previous. Instead of dignifying what they did as revolutionary, who would not have hanged every man of them as traitors? They would ask what right have you, who have had the Government in your own hands, who have seen Ministers doing everything that has been done, to set up here that you have been oppressed and aggrieved by the action of that very Government? It would have been an act of treason, and nothing less. Now, they who sit here the leaders of this modern revolution, are they in a position to complain of the action of this Government for years past? Why, they have had more than two-thirds of the Senate for many years. You that complain represent but little more than one-quarter of the free people of the United States; yet you have prevailed for ten years past in the Cabinet of the President, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and nearly every department of the Government. Those who voted with you have dictated the policy of the Government. Is it not strange that those who occupy this position come here complaining that their rights have been stricken down? But what is the cause of this great excitement which undoubtedly prevails in a portion of our country?—for, if the newspapers are to be credited, there is a reign of terror in the cities and large towns of the South that looks very much like the reign of terror in Paris during the French Revolution. We hear of Northern men being sent back, or scourged and tarred and feathered, and no inquiry made in regard to the cause. I do not suppose the regular Government, in times of excitement like this, is really responsible for these outbreaks of passion. If the States where these outrages prevail were a foreign Government, and if they were really authorized by the constituted authorities, everybody knows if it were the strongest Government in the world, we would declare war in one day. But what has caused this great excitement? I will tell you what I suppose it is. I do not so much blame the people of the South, because I think they have been led to believe that we, to-day, the dominant party, who are about to take the reins of Government, are their mortal foes, and stand ready to trample their institutions under foot. They have been told so by our enemies at the North, and they would not hear us at all. Now, I wish to inquire candidly, honestly, and fairly, whether the Southern gentlemen who complain so much have any reasonable grounds for that complaint—I mean when they are really informed as to our position. The Northern Democrats have said we have Personal Liberty bills in some few of the Northern States, which would somehow trench upon your rights to recapture runaway slaves—a position that in not more than two or three cases has the least foundation in fact. But if these laws are really repugnant to the Constitution, they are utterly void, and the Courts would declare them so at any moment. Therefore I am glad to hear Senators on the other side say they do not complain of these bills. Your men have given up this bone of contention, this matter of complaint, which Northern men have set forth as a grievance more than any one else.

Mr. MASON said that he said the repeal of these laws would furnish no satisfaction to the Southern States.

Mr. WADE—I understood the gentleman to say he did not know as they had been injured by them. These laws were not intended to excite the South, or to put them in any position of degradation, as the Senator supposes. These laws against kidnapping are as old as the common law itself. I believe the State of Virginia has one to-day as tangent in its provisions as any of those of which you complain. And here let me say, because the subject occurs to me, that the Senator from Virginia seems not so much to point out any specific acts that the Northern people have done that are injurious to your property, as something he takes to be a dishonor and a degradation. I think I feel as sensitive on that subject as any other man, if I know myself. I would be the last man who would advocate any law, or any act, that would humiliate or dishonor any section of this country, or any individual in it; but, on the other hand, let me tell those gentlemen I am exceedingly sensitive on that same point, whatever they may think, and had rather sustain an injury than an insult or dishonor, and I would be unwilling to inflict it upon others as I would be to submit to it myself. I never do either the one or the other, if I know it. But I have already said these gentlemen who make these complaints have for a long series of years had this Government in their own hands. I may say these gentlemen who have raised upon this floor their bill of indictment against us, have been the leaders of the dominant party for years; therefore, if there is anything in the legislation of the Federal Government that is not right, you, and not we, are responsible for it. We never yet have been invested with power to control the legislation of the country for an hour. I know the charges have been made and rung in our ears that we have been unfaithful to your Fugitive Slave bill. The law is exceedingly odious to any free people, and deprives us of all the old guaranties of liberty that the Anglo-Saxon race have considered more sacred than anything else.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said perhaps the action on this law had not injured anybody, but he complained of the public sentiment. He knew it was impossible to reclaim a slave in nine cases out of ten, and they risked their lives if they made the attempt. He thought the law no more obnoxious than any in case of scoundrels who rob and steal. [Applause in the galleries. The Chair said the galleries must be cleared if the applause again was heard.]

Mr. WADE—Never mind, let them cheer the Fugitive Slave law if they please.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he should insist on order if the indignities to the Senate did not cease.

Mr. WADE—This would be a poor remedy for a free man in humble circumstances to be taken under the provision of this bill to be carried where? Where he came from. Then he might be carried into the market-place anywhere in a Slave State, and what chance has he? This man may be kidnapped and carried into everlasting Slavery, and does any man who has a regard for the sovereign rights of the States rise here and complain that a State could not make a law to protect her own people against invasion and seizure? I believe of all men those who have made the most of these complaints are the last who would rise here and deny the power of a sovereign State to protect her own citizens against any Federal Legislature whatever. Then Liberty bills have been made, not with a view to degrade the South, but with an honest view to guard the rights of their own citizens from unlawful research and seizures. I was exceedingly glad to hear Senators on the other side say that the repeal of these bills will not relieve the case from the difficulties; and I have heard it everywhere that the people of the Free States are unfaithful in executing the Fugitive Slave law. It has been said, under such circumstances here, that, although I was sure as to my own State, yet I could not believe a word of what they were saying. I never did and never could until our enemies here rise in their places and, with a magnanimity I commend, have said this was not so. My colleague, (Mr PUGH,) with a magnanimity for which I give him my thanks, has stood forth to testify that in the State I in part represent, Republican Judges, Courts and Juries, have fulfilled this repulsive duty with perfect faithfulness, and so said the Senator from Illinois, (DOUGLAS,) and so I understood the Senator from Indiana (Mr. FITCH) to have said. Therefore, this calumny is removed from us, so far as the statements of our political enemies can do it. I know our Courts feel themselves bound to administer the laws just as they find them. Let me say to gentlemen of the Senate on the other side, where you have lost one slave by the unfaithfulness of legislative tribunals, we have had ten men murdered by your mobs against law. I cannot take up a Southern paper but I read of men who travel for business, but you wait upon them by some Committee and tell them to return. And what is the cause? Why, Sir, you come from Ohio, and they don't inquire what party you belong to. Many of these acts have been done under circumstances that would disgrace a savage. We have no security in traveling nearly one-half of this Confederacy—especially the Gulf States. I don't care what a man's character may be, and if he never violated any law under heaven; but if he comes from the North, and especially if he has exercised his political rights and voted for LINCOLN instead of somebody else it is an offence punishable by indignity, by stripes, and by death. And you, whose constituents are guilty of all things, can stand up and accuse us of being unfaithful to the Constitution of the land! I make the assertion here, that I do not believe in the history of the world there ever was a nation or a people where a law so repugnant to the general feeling was ever executed with the same faithfulness as has been this most repugnant Fugitive Slave law. You have a law in South Carolina by which you take the free citizens of Massachusetts, or any other maritime State, and lock them up in jail under a penalty. If the poor man cannot pay the jail fees, eternal Slavery stares him in the face. It is a monstrous law, revolting to the best feelings of humanity, and in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. I don't say this by way of recrimination. I know the excitement pervading the country, and I do not wish to add a single coal to the flame. Nevertheless, I wish the whole truth to appear. Then, what is it? You have the whole legislation of the country; you own the Cabinet and the Senate, and I may add you own the President of the United States, as much as you own the servants on your own plantations. But I can't see why Southern men rise up and complain of the action of this Government. I have already shown it is impossible to point out any acts of which the Republican Party have been guilty of which you can complain. Therefore, I understand that Senators who justify the overthrow of this Government, who would break it up and resolve it into its original elements, do it on a mere suspicion that the Republican Party may some how affect their rights. Now, what doctrines do we hold detrimental to you? Are we the setters forth of any new doctrine under the Constitution? I tell you, nay. There is no principle held to-day by the great Republican Party that has not had the sanction of your Government for more than seventy years. You have changed your opinions; we stand where we used to stand. We stand on the Slavery question in the place formerly occupied by the most revered statesmen of this nation, every one of them, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MONROE, ADAMS, JACKSON and POLK inclusive And that revered statesman, HENRY CLAY, of blessed memory, with his dying breath asserted the doctrine we hold to-day. Why, then, are we held up before the community as violators of your rights? It is late in the day to accuse us of harboring these opinions. Then, what doctrines do we hold that are complained of? You don't complain of our Liberty bills. You don't complain that Mr LINCOLN is a violent man, and will probably do any injury to you. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. IVERSON) told us he had no apprehension Mr. LINCOLN would do any act in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said he had said no such thing.

Mr WADE said he understood the Senator to say so, and he understood the grievance to be that the Chief Magistrate, with the power of Government, could do away with Slavery in ten years.

Mr. IVERSON said he said the Republican Party might do injury. He thought Mr. LINCOLN would violate the Constitution when he could with impunity.

Mr. WADE—It is of no great consequence what the Senator said. I say that Mr. LINCOLN's character, from his youth up, has been such that you have no right to draw any inference that he will trespass on the right of any man, and if you harbor any other supposition it is in consequence of unwarranted prejudice, nothing else. I have listened to arguments here for about a week. They are in very general terms, very loosely drawn, and do not know where to meet you at all. Is there anything in our platform detrimental to your rights, unless that in modern times you set up a different construction of the Constitution from ours? We follow in the beaten track, but you have switched off, as it were, upon another track, and assert your doctrine to be orthodox, that is all.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called the Senator's attention to the case of Gov. DENNISON, and asked if he justified it.

Mr. WADE said that lawyers and Judges might differ. He thought Gov DENNISON's course founded on a decision given by Judge STANSBURY, of Kentucky, and on a precedent set by the Governor of Kentucky.

Mr. POWELL wanted the Senator to answer his question.

Mr. WADE was not going to be catechised in a question of law.

Mr. POWELL said he despaired of getting an answer. He wanted to know if the Senator was in favor of a rigid enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. WADE said he did not know as he was a witness in this case.

Mr. POWELL said he had a resolution to offer.

Mr. WADE declined to give way to be catechised any longer.

Mr. POWELL said he should not have called for specifications if he didn't want to be catechised.

Mr WADE—I have shown that the dominant party have nothing to complain of in point of legislation. The Republican Party in the North, and in Ohio in particular, hold the same opinion, so far as I know, with regard to this peculiar institution that is held by all civilized nations in the world. We don't differ in public sentiment from England, France, Germany, or Italy, or any other civilized nation on God's earth. I tell you frankly you will never find a community who are in love with your peculiar institutions. Now, the Senator from Texas told us that Cotton was King, and could overrule, by its influence, (I do but use his words,) and compel men to come down—that it had subjects in Europe. I will say to that Senator that they are rebellious subjects, and are talking very disrespectfully of their king. They tell you they sympathize with those you call Black Republicans. Therefore, I hope we shall hear no more of the toast that "Cotton is King," and is going to overrule all nations and bring them under its footstool. It never will be done. But have our Southern friends any complaints to make of the platform? I tell you frankly that we did lay down the principle that we would prohibit, if we had the power, Slavery from invading another inch of Free-soil territory of this Government. I stand there to-day. I have argued it to half a million of people, probably, and they stand there—and they have commissioned me to stand there forever, and, so help me God! I will. I say to you, while we hold this doctrine to the end, there is no Republican, or Convention of Republicans, or paper, that pretend we have any right in your States to interfere with your peculiar institutions. On the other hand, our platform repudiates the idea that we have any right, or intention even, to invade your Constitution in your own States. Now, what do you complain of? You are going to break up this Government. You are going to involve us in war and blood out of a mere suspicion that we shall transcend that which we stand here to vindicate. How would you be justified in the eyes of the civilized world to take so monstrous a position, and predicate it on a mere suspicion? We don't love Slavery. Didn't you know it before to-day? Everything remains as it did a year ago. But all at once, when we meet here, I find all gloom, and gentlemen rise up to say we are on the eve of breaking up this Government. Seven or eight States are going to set up a hostile Government—and they look imploringly over to us, and say, "You can prevent it." What can we do? You have not condescended to tell us what you want done. If we should give up the verdict of the people and take up your platform, I don't know but you would be satisfied, and I think the Senator from Texas (Mr. WIGFALL) rather intimated, and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. IVERSON) rather more than intimated, that if we would take what is exactly the Charleston platform, on which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was placed, and give up that on which we won our victory, you would grudgingly and hesitatingly be satisfied.

Mr. IVERSON said he wished the Senator would read his speech before he quoted so much from it. He had not said they would be satisfied with any such thing.

Mr. WADE read from Mr. IVERSON's speech, reported in the *Globe*, that he supposed there would be no overt act on the part of Mr. LINCOLN, but the power of the Government would be so executed against Slavery that it would not last ten years, and continued: Then you are not going to wait for any overt act, but are going to proceed upon the suspicion that probably he might. I have disavowed any intention on the part of the Republican Party to harm a hair on your heads. We hold to no doctrine that can possibly work you any inconvenience. We have been faithful to all the laws. It is not, then, that Mr. LINCOLN is expected to do any overt act by which you may be injured. You won't wait for any. But, anticipating that the Government may work you an injury, you will put an end to it, which means simply this—that we intend to rule or ruin this Government. There is where it comes. We do not like your institutions, you say. But we never liked them any better, and you might as well have dissolved the Union at any other time as now. We stand precisely where we stood, repudiating your institution as a matter of morals, but, admitting that, when it is out of our jurisdiction, we have no hold upon it and no designs upon it. Is there anything in the character of the President elect of which you complain? Has he not lived a blameless life, never violated any law; has he committed any violation of duty? Why, then, are you suspicious that he will? Now, then, I have shown that having the Government in your hands all the time, you have brought it to the verge of destruction; and the people believing it was time the sceptre should depart from your hands, have placed it in more competent hands. If this is so, you have no Constitutional right to complain, when we all disavow any intention so to make use of that victory we have now, as to injure you at all. This brings me here to the question of compromise. The first day of this session a Senator rises and offers a resolution to inquire into the evils between different sections, and to ascertain what could be done to settle the difficulty. I tell that Senator I know of no difficulty. As to compromise, I supposed we had agreed that the day of compromises was at an end. The most solemn we have made have been violated, and where are they? Since I have had a seat in this Senate one of considerable antiquity was swept away from our statute book; and, when in the minority, I stood up here and asked you to withhold your hands—that it was a sacred compact between sections—what was the cry? That it was nothing but an act of Congress, and could be swept away by the same majority that passed it. That was true, in fact, and true in law, and it showed the weakness of compromises. Now, I only speak for myself, that in view of the manner in which compromises have been treated, I should think hardly any two members of the Democratic Party could look each other in the face and say "compromise" without a smile. A compromise to be brought about after the experience we have had is absolutely ridiculous. What are we to compromise? I am one of those who went with zeal to maintain the principles of the Republican Party. In a constitutional way we met and nominated our candidates. You did the same. The issue was made and we went to the people with it, and, although usually in the minority, usually beaten, the justice of our principles and the bad administration of the Government convinced the people that a change ought to be brought about, and after trying your utmost, and we our utmost, we beat you. We beat you on the plainest and most palpable issue ever presented to the American people, and one they understood the best—and now, when we come to the capital, we tell you that our candidates must be inaugurated and administer the Government precisely as their predecessors have done. It would be humiliating and dishonorable, to us if we listened to a compromise by which we should lay aside the verdict of the people. When it comes to that you have no Government, but anarchy intervenes and civil war may follow, and all the evils that our imagination can raise may be consequent upon such a course as that. The American people would lose the sheet anchor of Liberty, whenever it is denied on this floor that a majority fairly given shall not rule. I know not what others may do, but I tell you that with that verdict of the people in my pocket, and standing on the platform on which these candidates were elected, I would suffer anything before I would compromise in any way. I deem it no case where we have a right to extend courtesy or generosity. The absolute right, the most sacred that a free people can bestow upon any man, is their verdict that gives him a full title to the office he holds. If we cannot stand there, we cannot stand anywhere; and, my friends, any other verdict would be as fatal to you as to us. You say he came from one section of the country. What of that? Mr WADE appealed to gentlemen on the other side to say if they believed if the result of the contest had been the other way the Republicans would have threatened disunion? He claimed that if Mr. LINCOLN was an honest man, he would administer the Constitution faithfully. Therefore I say to you, as far as I am concerned, I will yield to no compromise. I do not come here begging one. It would be an indignity to the people I represent if I was to stand here recreant to the rights of my party. We have won our right to the Chief Magistracy, and if you were as willing to do justice to others as to exact it from them, you would never rise to ask for compromise. Many of you stand in an attitude hostile to this Government when you threatened, unless we do so and so, you will go out of this Union, and destroy the Government. I say, in my private capacity, I never yielded to anything by way of threats. In my public capacity I have no right to yield. Therefore, I would not entertain a proposition for compromise. This long, chronic controversy must be met upon the principles of the Constitution. I hope it may be adjusted, but I know of no way except that laid down by the Constitution of the United States. When we go astray from that, we plunge ourselves into difficulties. There are different ways of construing it, but, in my judgment, it is the wisest Constitution ever yet organized, and I am willing to stand by it. I ask for nothing more. There is another subject about which I ought to say something. It is claimed that you have a right to secede at your pleasure. I cannot find any warrant for doctrine like that in the Constitution. In my judgment, it would be subversive of constitutional obligations. If that is so, we have no Government. It would reduce this Union to a mere conglomeration of States, to be held together at the will of any capricious member of it. The State of South Carolina is a small State: but, probably, if she was sunk by an earthquake, we should hardly find it out, except by the unwonted harmony that would prevail in this Chamber. I say this from no ill-will. I think she is unwise. I would be willing to let her go out if we could do so without an example fatal to all Government. But, standing here, my wishes must be controlled by constitutional duty. I don't see how any man can contend that a State can go out of the Government at pleasure. The question was reviewed thirty years ago, and received a verdict which it was supposed had set it at rest forever. By Gen. JACKSON, and the men who surrounded him, it was pronounced a delusion, and utterly disruptive of all Governments. Yet here it is to-day, blooming and fresh. Mr. CALHOUN, even, held to the doctrine that we have power to make war on a State. You will find this doctrine in his long letter to Gov. Hamilton. I acknowledge to the fullest extent the right of revolution, if you so call it—a right to destroy the Government and erect another on its ruins more in accordance with your wishes. But when you undertake it you undertake it with this provision: If you are successful, all is right. You are heroes. But, if you are defeated you are rebels.

That is the character of all the revolutions; if successful, all well; if unsuccessful, the Government treats them as traitors. He did not see a cause to apprehend that any party intended to make war on the seceding States; he only assented the right to do so if they saw fit. He would not, however, counsel or advise any party to do it. He would be very tender with the rights of the people who were about to break up the Government under which they had deliberately come to the conclusion they could not live—but he apprehended that the position of the Republicans would compel them to take austere ground. Although a State secedes that cannot recognize her right to go out of the Union until she gains consent of the Union. The duty of the Chief Magistrate is to execute the law in every part of the Government. He cannot be released from this obligation. Nothing in the Constitution of the United States will warrant his saying that a single star has fallen. He is sworn not to know that a State has seceded and to pay no respect to resolutions that declare she has done so. In doing this, it does not follow that he must make war upon her, but he should exercise every Federal right over her, the most important of which is the collection of the revenue. There are many rights for the benefit of the people of a State which might be dispensed with. If they do not want the mails carried the President could abolish the Post-offices. They might not, perhaps, elect officers to send here, but they could do as they liked about that. They have a right to be perfectly represented here, but if they choose to forego that privilege it is not incumbent upon the President to force them to send representatives here. But the Chief Magistrate must collect the revenue precisely the same as in every other State. No State can be released from that obligation, for the Constitution demands it. What follows? If the seceding State shuts up her ports of entry, so that ships cannot discharge their cargoes then ships will cease to go there, or if the Government blockades her ports to collect revenue, then she will not have gained her independence by secession. If she will feel contented to live under this equivocal state of things all will be well, but she cannot do so. What will she do? She must take the initiative and declare war upon the United States. Then force must be met by force, and she must hew out her independence by violence and war. There was no other way under the Constitution that he knew of if a State secede and declare war. He did not suppose that there was a lawyer on the floor but who will say that the act of levying war is treason against the United States. That is the result, and we may as well look the matter in the face. The Senator from Texas says that the South will force an ignominious treaty from us in Faneuil Hall. To this he would answer, "Well, you may; we know your powers; we know your bravery; we do not want to fight with you; but, nevertheless, if you drive us to the necessity, we will use all our powers to maintain the Government intact, in all its integrity. If we are overthrown, the Government will be subverted, as thousands of other Governments have been. If you are the weakest, then you must go to the wall. That is all there is about it." That is the condition in which we stand. I can see no power in the Constitution that will release the Senator from this position. He did not take the oath to support the Constitution, unless one State seceded. There was no such immunity for him. There was no way than for a State to go out of the Union could demand equal justice under the Constitution, and indicate her grievances while the flag of the nation waved over her. There was no way for a State to go out except by making war, and vindicating by arms her right to independence and if she did this, he had a prophecy in his mind. No man would regret more than himself the disruption of any portion of the United States where the people think themselves aggrieved, if there was any honorable release from it. But all this trouble is a matter of prejudice, superinduced by listening to the enemies of the Republican Party. We are looked upon in the light of enemies; we are branded as traitors; we are styled John Brown men, but if the South will secede, we will preserve the Union and await the glorious future. Mexico owes England eight millions of dollars, and asks of us protection, and she has all the elements to build up a glorious Republican Empire. The Republican Party will do anything for the Union.

The Senator from Illinois and his colleague had said that the Black Republicans were going for a reign of equality, and would build up a black Government. He (WADE) thought it would be one of the most blessed things if inducements could be made to every black man among us to find a home in Central America or lower Mexico. Then adopt the homestead policy and we will have such a power, vested in the white men, as was never before seen. Men of every clime come among us and we will build up a nation of laboring men. Then Canada will knock at our doors, and we will have all the elements to build up a republic more powerful and more just than the world has ever dreamed of. He was for maintaining the Union of the States. He would sacrifice everything to maintain it. The glorious old flag of ours never shall by any act or word of his cease to wave over this nation as it is. But, if we will have it, in the new renovated government of which he had spoken, the old fourth of July will never be repealed, and the old flag of 1776 will float over this nation forever. This Capital, gentlemen had said, would form a Southern Republic. Sir, it shall ever be the Capital of our Union. It was laid by WASHINGTON, and consecrated by him, and the flag, vindicated in the war of the revolution, shall ever continue to float to the breeze over it [Applause in the galleries.] WASHINGTON and his patriots fought for that good old flag, and it was the glory of their lives. His (WADE's) own father, though a humble soldier, fought to save the great cause, and went through seven fold hardships for it. He bequeathed the flag of his country to his children for their protection. It was his (WADE's) protection in youth, and the glory and the pride of his riper years, and though it might be assailed by traitors on every side, yet, by the grace of God, under its shadow he would die.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, then got the floor, when, on motion of Mr. GWIN, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the defence of Puget's Sound and the entrance of the Columbia River.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a preamble setting forth that a conflict of opinion threatening the peace and harmony of the Union had risen concerning the true intent and meaning of that part of the Constitution in relation to African Slavery within the territory of the United States, and that the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court of the United States, as delivered by Chief Justice TANEY, recognizing property in slaves, &c., should be received as the settlement of the question, as therein discussed and decided.

Mr. COCHRANE also proposed as an amendment of the Constitution, that Congress shall have the power to establish governments for any Territory, and that the people therein having adopted a State Constitution, may be admitted into the Union, and that neither Congress nor the people during their Territorial condition, shall pass a law to annul or impair the right of property therein. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

Resolved, &c., the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the United States:

The right of property in slaves is recognized, and no law shall be passed, and nothing shall be done to impair, obstruct or prevent the full and free enjoyment and use of such right in any Territory or other property of the United States. No new States shall be admitted into the Union without the consent of two-thirds of all the members of both branches of Congress; and the votes shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the journals; and every bill for such purpose shall be subject to the approval or objection of the President of the United States as in other cases, excepting that when returned with his objection, it shall require the vote of three-fourths of all the members of both Houses to pass it. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. SICKLES offered the following, which was referred to the Committee of Thirty-three:

Whereas, It is represented that one or more of the States have declared through their legislative and executive authorities, the desire of such States to reconsider and annul their ratification of the Constitution establishing the Government of the United States; and, whereas, conflicting opinions prevail as to the right of any State to secede from the Union; and, whereas, it is expedient to prescribe the mode in which a State may resume its sovereignty with the consent of the other States, thereby removing all occasion for the employment of forcible means of restraint or resistance, and at the same time providing additional guarantees against injustice by ordaining an effectual, prompt and peaceful remedy for grievances; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Congress propose to the several States the following amendment to the Constitution;

Article Eight—Whenever a Convention of delegates chosen in any State by the people thereof under the recommendation of its Legislature, shall rescind and annul its ratification of this Constitution, the President shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Commissioners, not exceeding three, to confer with the duly appointed agents of such State, and agree upon the disposition of the public property and territory belonging to the United States lying within such State, and of the proportion of the public debt to be assumed and paid by such State; and if the President shall approve the settlement agreed upon by the Commissioners, he shall thereupon transmit the same to the Senate, and upon the ratification thereof by two-thirds of the Senators present, he shall forthwith issue his proclamation declaring the assent of the United States to the withdrawal of such State from the Union.

On motion of Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) Wednesday and Thursday were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation to supply the deficiencies for the suppression of the Slave trade for the fiscal years ending June, 1861 and 1862.

On motion of Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) two weeks from next Thursday was set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

Mr. ADAMS, of Kentucky, (Am.,) introduced a bill to more effectually protect the rights of citizens of the United States. It provides punishment for obstruction to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and damages for the loss of a rescued slave, double the amount of value, to be recovered by action in the State or Federal Courts. Referred to the Select Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the Pony Express for the transportation of the Government mail matter. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Post-office Committee to report a bill establishing a Metropolitan letter delivery within a circuit of twelve miles of the New-York City Hall.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and ready and faithful obedience to it a duty of all good and law-abiding citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience to the Constitution wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all statutes by the State Legislatures in conflict with, and in violation of that sacred instrument, and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof.

JOHN COCHRANE offered an amendment to include in the recommendation the repeal of all Personal Liberty bills, so called. [Applause.]

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wished Mr. ADRAIN to accept another amendment, so as to include all the Nullification laws.

Mr. ADRAIN objected. He said if the Union is to be preserved it must be by a spirit of conciliation on all sides. What objection could there be to his resolution? If the Republicans object to the repeal of these unconstitutional laws the Union cannot be preserved.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the previous question was ordered on the resolution before Mr. COCHRANE's amendment was accepted.

Mr. ADRAIN said he himself had ordered the previous question on the resolution as amended. (Impatient cries of "question" from the Democratic side.)

The House proceeded to vote on ordering the main question.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said, the Legislature of his State having taken this matter into their own hands, must decide it for themselves. He had no proposition for a compromise to make, and none to receive.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) agreed with his colleague, saying he had no advice to give to Mississippi, and if he had his State would not heed it.

Mr. SHERMAN again ineffectually endeavored to have the words "all the nullifying laws" inserted after the words "Personal Liberty bills," and was called to order from the opposite side.

A VOICE—No such statutes on the book.

The main question was ordered, 106 against 55.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.,) was very glad the Chair had decided the resolution to be divisible, so that he could have an opportunity to vote for both branches of it, for while he was heartily in favor of the repeal of all laws in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, he had not sufficient knowledge of the Personal Liberty laws of the States to authorize him to say they were unconstitutional; and thinking the latter part of the resolution might contain, by implication, a declaration of their unconstitutionality, he could not vote for that portion of it, and would have been obliged to vote against the whole resolution, but for the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker replied that he had declared the resolution was not divisible.

Mr. WASHBURNE then said he was very sorry, as he should be obliged to vote against the resolution; although, with the single exception stated, it met with his approbation.

Mr WELLS, of New-York, (Rep.,) wanted a division of the question.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) observed that this was a mere special objection. The constitution and laws ought to be obeyed.

Mr SPINNER, of New-York, and several others, said they would vote "No," because the nullifying laws were not included.

Mr. BRANCH of North Carolina, (Dem.,) wanted them to specify what nullification laws exist.

The resolution was adopted 151 against 14, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligny, Branch, Brayton, Briggs, Brown, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnett, Burnham, Butterfield, Clark of Missouri, Cobb, John Cochrane, Campbell, Carter, Case, [illegible], Colfax, Conkling, Covode, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Dejarnette, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edmundson, Ely, English, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Florence, Fouke, Frank, Garnett, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hale, Hall, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Helmick, Hill, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Humphrey, Irvine, Jenkins, Jones, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Landrum, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, McClernand, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moorhead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Palmer, Pendleton, Pettit, Peyton, Porter, Pottle, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, John H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Ruffin, Scott, Scranton, Sherman, Sickles, Simms, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Stanton, Stevenson, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Thayer, Thomas, Tompkins, [illegible], Trimble, Vance, Verree, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Illinois, Webster, Wilson, Wood, Woodson, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Carey, Edwards, Eliot, Hutchins, Potter, Edwin R. Reynolds, Sedgwick, Spinner, Tappan, Vandever, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Maine, Wells.

The preamble was adopted unanimously.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered a resolution making a similar declaration to Mr. ADRAIN's, with the addition of recommending a repeal of all the nullification laws, and asserting that it is the duty of the President to protect and defend the property of the United States.

Objection was made from the Democratic side.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) did not see why his friends should not vote on this resolution, and wished to offer an amendment, which Mr. LOVEJOY refused to accept.

Mr. CRAWFORD raised the point that the resolution was not in order, which the Speaker overruled.

Mr CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said they were now undertaking to fool each other. Let a resolution be introduced showing what Southern rights are, and vote on it.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said the only objection he had to the resolution was, it said "law-abiding citizens." He thought all men should respect the Constitution.

Mr. LOVEJOY modified his resolution, by striking out the words "law-abiding."

Impatient cries of "question," from the Republican side.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) believed this

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Suspension of Operations by the Liberals for Want of Funds—The Feeling in Northern Mexico—Commercial Aspects—Call for the Assembling of Congress, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TAMPICO, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

Since the triumph obtained by the Liberal army at Guadalajara, operations have been in a measure suspended on the Liberal side for the want of resources, the obstacle that has always embarassed their movements. The campaign against Guadalajara was made and brought to its successful conclusion by the aid of the $600,000 seized by Gen. DEGOLLADO from the *conducta*, which was proceeding to this place; but this sum has been entirely used up, and the Liberal forces are now again without funds or the wherewith to commence their march upon the Capital. This is the reason why the forces at Guadalajara have not moved immediately towards the City of Mexico. It is probable, however, that resources to some extent will be provided in some way, and that the march upon Mexico will not be long delayed.

The Liberal forces in the interior now amount to upward of 25,000 men with 100 pieces of artillery, and there can very easily be concentrated in the valley of Mexico nearly 40,000 men and 150 pieces of artillery, to operate against the capital. But to provide the resources for so large a force, when the military chest is utterly exhausted, is no easy task, and under such circumstances it is not to be expected that the operations of the Liberal forces will be as prompt or effective as they otherwise would be.

Meanwhile the frontier of the Rio Grande, under the influence of VIDAURRI, maintains an attitude of great indifference towards the movements in the interior, and does not contribute its aid in either money or men.

The truth is, the system of almost free trade, which has now for some time been in operation upon this frontier, has quite alienated the interest of the people from the struggle in the interior, and they have come to look with indifference upon its continuance; for so long as there is no strong central authority capable of extending an equal tariff over the whole country, their present system of nearly free trade is left undisturbed.

The restoration of an equal tariff throughout the whole of the Republic, and its faithful observance by the local authorities of these frontier States, will be one of the most serious of the many difficulties which will have to be met by the Constitutional Government after its establishment in power. The State of Tamaulipas, however, is responding nobly to the Liberal cause. Early the coming week Gov. GARZA will leave for the interior, with upwards of 4,000 men, and a fine park of artillery. Gen. DEGOLLADO, after the disapproval by the Government at Vera Cruz of his seizure of the *conducta*, and the rejection both by the Government and by the Army of his plan of pacification, has withdrawn entirely from the political scene, and is now living quietly in Morelia. The rejection of his ideas of pacification is another proof that the people will submit to nothing short of the full restoration of the Constitution of 1857, and the complete triumph of the principles of reform.

It is interesting and instructive to look back and see how, during the struggle that has now extended over three years, every plan or proposition of compromise or adjustment between the Church and the cause of reform, has been overridden and crushed, and its authors left behind in the march of events. It was in such an attempt that COMONFORT was first overthrown; then ROBLES tried his hand and failed; then ECHEGARAY; subsequently DEGOLLADO attempted it in his interview with MIRAMON, before the battle of Estancia de los Vacas; then it was again tried in the negotiations which took place before Vera Cruz at the time of MIRAMON's last attack upon that place; for the same object LERDO DE TEJADA seperated himself from the Government at Vera Cruz, and engaged in intrigues with the English Chargé, Mr. MATTHEWS—intrigues which have only served to place Mr. LERDO in an equivocal position, and cause him to disappear from the scene of action; and lastly has occurred the recent attempt of Gen. DEGOLLADO, which has only served to disappoint his friends and to react injuriously upon himself. Meanwhile, all the constant endeavors of the entire Diplomatic Corps have met with the same result, and have amounted to nothing; the cause has moved slowly but surely on to its full triumph,—its final end.

The money restored from the *conducta* seized by Gen. DEGOLLADO, amounting to some $400,000, has been divided, *pro rata*, among the claimants, according to the disposition made by the Government at Vera Cruz, and the sum will now go forward by the English packet, which leaves this port to-morrow.

These $400,000 comprised really the sums belonging to all the smaller holders by the *conducta*, and the $200,000 retained by Gen. DEGOLLADO for the necessities of the Guadalajara campaign belonged to two or three heavy houses in the Capital, who, at the very time of the seizure, were negotiating a loan to MIRAMON; so what they were about voluntarily to give or lend to the Church, and thus aid it in sustaining an illegal and unrighteous war, was only by this act of Gen. DEGOLLADO's diverted to the support of the Liberal cause and the aid of the lawful Government, which only, in any event, must necessarily be responsible for its repayment.

But the *pro rata* distribution which has been made at this place places these large holders on the same footing of *pro rata* loss as the smaller and entirely innocent parties; still, the seizure just at that moment had the effect of preventing the loan to MIRAMON.

All of these matters are, however, only heaping up difficulties which must be met by the Constitutional Government in the future.

In view of the probable speedy pacification of the country, and the scarcity of goods throughout the interior, the merchants of this place are looking for a very large trade the coming year, and already orders to a heavy amount have been sent both to Europe and the United States.

Now is a proper time for our manufacturers of the North to take steps to regain the important trade they once had with this port, and to secure, as might easily be done, almost a monopoly of the supply of cotton goods.

Had the late McLane-O'Campo Treaty been ratified by the United States Senate, this trade would have been ours without a struggle; as it is, we have to compete with the English, who have for many years quite monopolized the Mexican markets.

The immense commercial advantages which that treaty would have given us, will only be understood and appreciated when negotiations with Mexico are resumed, and we again seek to obtain such extraordinary concessions as those she offered to us in the time of her distress, but which we were not wise enough to accept.

In addition to the $400,000 of the returned *conducta* money, there will be shipped to England by the present steamer upwards of $1,000,000 in silver bars, which has just come down by a special *conducta* from the mines of Real del Monte.

One of the principal owners of those mines, the wealthy banker, Don MANUEL ESCANDON, has also arrived here, *en route* for Vera Cruz, whence he proceeds to the United States. Señor ESCANDON is at the head of the railroad enterprise from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and is one of the most enterprising capitalists in the Republic. His departure from the City of Mexico at this moment is considered very significant of the speedy fall of MIRAMON, for it is a principle with the Mexican capitalists never to be present in the capital when a change of Government occurs.

I send this letter by the English steamer, *via* Vera Cruz and Havana, as we have no communication with any American port, except by transient sailing vessel.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

In my last, of 17th inst., I advised you of the seizure of the English Bondholders' fund, amounting to upwards of one million of dollars. It is now said that but $660,000 of this sum reached the Palace, and that if there was more it has mysteriously disappeared *en route*. The official journal of MIRAMON has attempted a justification of this scandalous robbery, and to legalize it by claiming that although these funds were designed for the Foreign Bondholders, they had not yet been delivered because they had not left the country, and that such being the case they were still subject to the political exigencies of the Government. This reasoning, however, will hardly be accepted by the English Cabinet, and we expect to hear of very prompt measures on the part of that Government with reference to this business.

Unfortunately before any demonstration can be made, or even the orders reach here, the Government of MIRAMON will, doubtless, have ceased to exist, and the reclamation will fall upon the Constitutional authorities, who, although in no way responsible for this act, have thus to bear the load of all the evils inflicted by the revolution.

The money assistance to MIRAMON of the English funds is great, but the moral effect has been to weaken his position. Immediately after the consummation of the act, Gen. ROBLES resigned his position and refused all further connection with the Government. His example was followed by three other Generals and a large number of officers, and at one moment the consequences threatened to be serious, but the timely use of some of the purloined funds and the influence of the Clergy prevented any further manifestation of public sentiment.

Señor PACHECO, the Spanish Ambassador, still remains here, and continues his recognition of MIRAMON, notwithstanding the energetic protest he made against the violation of the seals of the British Legation.

Señor DEL BARRIO, the Minister of Guatemala, also remains in this capital; all the other foreign Ministers are at Jalapa, within the Constitutional limits.

The occurrences since my last have been without special interest or importance. The Liberal forces are moving towards this city from all sides as fast as their limited means will permit, but it will probably still take two or three weeks more to concentrate the whole force in this rally, and formally open the siege.

I am now more inclined to think that a desperate resistance will be made. Every preparation to this end is being vigorously prosecuted, supplies of every kind are brought in from the neighboring haciendas, and excessive care is taken to prevent desertions.

Since the seizure of the bondholders' funds, additional forced loans have been imposed and a considerable amount of paper has been furnished by the clergy. There has also a large amount of plate and jewels been brought from Puebla, where the churches have been stripped by the clergy for that purpose.

These means will only serve to render MIRAMON, under the fanatical advice of the Clergy, less willing to enter into a capitulation, and the probability now is that we will have to undergo a siege that will cause great destruction of property and extreme suffering, especially among the poorer classes, whom the entire suspension of all employment, and the scarcity and high price of provisions, leaves in a terrible state.

Among us foreigners, nothing is done but talk over the exciting rumors or events of each day, and under constant apprehension of new exactions or fresh outrages from these barbarous fanatics, we tremblingly await the slow approach of the day that will at last seal the triumph of Constitutional order, and forever put an end to the rule of the Romish Church in Mexico.

Among the Mexican residents, particularly those at all supposed to be of Liberal proclivities, a perfect reign of terror prevails. Yesterday DON ANGEL LERDO, (a brother of DON MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADA) ABRAHAM ARRONIS, the licenciado BATIS, and some six or eight other persons of respectability were arrested and imprisoned for unknown cause. Any person is likely to be seized at any moment, and you can imagine the fear and excitement that prevails. Besides this, there are constant alarms from the Liberal forces which now approach to the very gates.

MIRAMON has ordered GUITIERREZ, who commanded in Puebla, to abandon that city, and he is now on the way hither by way of the Llanos de Apam, seizing on his route all the supplies of provisions upon which he can lay his hand. This will concentrate the last of the Church forces in this capital, except a small body under VICARIO, who has vainly attempted to force a passage past Cuernavaca from Iguala, to which point he has been obliged to fall back.

The fall of this place will, therefore, terminate the struggle. I trust it will occur by the close of this year.

⁂

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

I hasten to inform you of the important result of some negotiations which have been pending during the past few days between the Government and the capitalists and merchants of this city. Although the details of the loan have not been fully arranged, it has been decided by the merchants to make an associated advance to the Government to the amount of $600,000, to be used exclusively in meeting the expenses of the Liberal force in the attack upon the Capital.

While the satisfactory conclusion of this negotiation is an evidence that the most cautious part of our community are convinced that the triumph of the Constitutional Government is now near at hand, this timely assistance will insure our vigorous prosecution of the siege, and thus still further shorten the struggle. Everywhere the Liberal arms have lately been victorious, and only their last stronghold now remains to the Church.

We have no news of special interest from the interior; in every direction the Liberal forces are occupied in the movement of concentration on the capital. This will still require probably two weeks, when, if resistance is made, the siege will commence.

I inclose to you a copy of the decree calling an election for members of Congress and President. This is to take place on the first and third Sunday of next month, and the Congress is to meet in the City of Mexico on the third Sunday of February, to which point we hope nearly two months before that time the Government will be removed from this place. In case of anything to prevent, the Congress will meet where the Government may direct.

I also inclose a decree just issued, requiring the payment of duties on the delivery of the goods, instead of, as heretofore, at forty and eighty days from the completion of the discharge of the vessel.

This new arrangement does not go into effect, however, until the 1st of April next.

Señor O. CAMPO has taken charge of the portfolio of Hacienda, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. MATA, at the time of his recent trip to New-Orleans.

Since his last return Mr. MATA has remained unconnected with public affairs; his name, however, is very prominently mentioned as the most popular candidate for the Governorship of this State. His election would afford a perfect guarantee that this important port would be the source of no more revolutionary movements, but would remain, as it has so faithfully during the able and arduous term of Gov. ZAMORA, the bulwark of the Constitutional cause.

M. SALIGNY, the new French Minister, left here for the interior on Sunday last. It is stated that he will proceed no further than Jalapa, deeming it useless to do so under the present prospects of MIRAMON. He has sent to the latter an energetic protest against the seizure of the foreign bondholders' fund, and the violation of the seal of a foreign legation.

Mr. McLANE, we regret to learn, has sent home his resignation, and that it has been accepted. I am informed he will probably take his departure by the next *Tennessee*. It will be difficult for the United States to be represented by so able a diplomat and so accomplished a gentleman, or one who can gain so strong a hold upon the respect and esteem of all classes of the Mexicans as Mr. McLANE has done. We feel in losing him that we have lost a faithful and an able friend—one who, while duly regarding the interests of the country he has so ably represented, was still ready to promote the success of the Constitutional cause because he recognized in it the cause of liberty and of progress, which as a true philanthropist he sought to favor everywhere.

Business is beginning to revive here since the close of the rainy season, and arrivals of vessels are now more frequent. This will strengthen the hands of the Government at this time when faults are so much needed.

CALLING OF A CONGRESS IN MEXICO.

IMPORTANT DECREES FROM THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT—DUTIES TO BE PAID IN CASH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT.

CIRCULAR.

EXCMO SENR.: I have the honor of inclosing to Your Excellency, for the corresponding ends, copies of the Decree of Convocation issued under this date for the election of Representatives and of President of the Republic.

In continuation of the Decree, Your Excellency will find the articles of the Organic Law by which it is necessary to regulate such elections.

It is impossible for His Excellency the President, *ad interim*, to do more than he is now doing for the peace of our country.

He is urging on, and he will continue to push forward until it is obtained those military operations which are necessary, that it may be—because based in legality—a stable, durable peace; and at the same time he calls upon all Mexicans that they may appoint their chief authorities, notwithstanding the constitutional order is still interrupted in a few cities, among which is that where the supreme powers of the nation have nearly always been exercised.

The Government expects of your Excellency that in the State under your worthy charge, every citizen in the exercise of his rights, whatever may be his opinions, will enjoy in these elections that perfect liberty which the law accords to him.

I repeat to your Excellency the sentiments of my consideration and esteem. EMPARAN.

God and Liberty. VERA CRUZ, Nov. 6, 1860.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of ——

DECREE.

BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President *ad interim* of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants of the same maketh known:

That, considering that it is desirable that the National Congress should be called together that it may make use of its faculties with reference to questions which affect the present and the future of the Republic:

Considering that this desirable end may now be obtained for the reason that the termination of the civil war is now near at hand, by the triumph of the principle of the sovereignty of the people:

Considering that the Constitutional Government aspires to lay before the Congress of the Union the conclusion of the extraordinary faculties for which the Constitution provides in grave emergencies of the country; and desiring to transmit at the earliest moment the Executive power to the citizen whom the nation may honor with the appointment of President, I have thought well with the unanimous approbation of the Cabinet, to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Mexican people are convoked for an extraordinary election of deputies to the Congress of the Union, and of Constitutional President of the Republic, in conformity with articles of the organic electoral law of the 12th of February, 1857, and in the manner which the said law prescribes.

ART. 2. The primary elections shall take place the first Sunday of January, 1861, and the secondary election on the third Sunday of the same month.

ART. 3. The new Congress of the Union shall meet to discharge the duties assigned to it by Art. 51 of the organic electoral law, and to exercise its Constitutional faculties, on the third Sunday of the month of February, 1861, in the City of Mexico, or in the place which shall be opportunely designated by the Government, if from whatever circumstance its meeting cannot take place in that city.

ART. 4. With respect to the electoral districts, in which, on account of the disturbance of legal order or whatever other impediment, the elections cannot take place on the days assigned in the present law, the Governors of the States to which such districts correspond are hereby empowered to designate the days upon which the elections shall take place.

Wherefore, I order that it be printed, published, circulated and observed.

Dated in the National Palace at Vera Cruz, this 6th day of November, 1860. BENITO JUAREZ.

To the citizen, JOSE DE EMPARAN, Minister *ad interim* of Government.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

MINISTRY OF STATE AND OFFICE OF TREASURY AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

Under this date His Excellency the Constitutional President *ad interim* of the Republic has been pleased to direct to me the following decree:

The Citizen BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President *ad interim* of the United Mexican States, to all the inhabitants of the same maketh known: That, in use of the ample faculties with which I am invested, I have thought well to decree:

ARTICLE 1. From the 1st of April, 1861, all the duties established by the ordinance of maritime customhouses, decreed in 1856, shall be paid on delivery.

ART. 2. The half of these duties shall be paid in hard money, and the other half in drafts upon the City of Mexico drawn at sight in such sums and to the order of such persons as may be required by the Collector.

ART. 3. In consequence the Custom-houses shall proceed to make immediate settlements after the dispatch of the goods, retaining in the warehouses the part of the same that in the judgment of the Collector may be necessary to cover the duties meanwhile that the liquidation is being arranged and the payment made.

ART. 4. If, after the settlement of the duties, payment shall not be made, or if a month shall pass after the discharge of the vessel without the presentation of the consignee to dispatch his merchandise, the Custom-house authorities shall proceed to the sale of the effects deposited, proceeding in the same in conformity with the provisions for such cases contained in the ordinance of the law of Dec. 11, 1833.

Dated in the National Palace at Vera Cruz this 5th of December, 1860. BENITO JUAREZ.

To the Citizen, MELCHOR OCAMPO, Minister of Treasury and Public Credit.

I communicate the same to you for your knowledge and the consequent ends.

God and Liberty. VERA CRUZ, Dec. 5, 1860

OCAMPO.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Capt. Gibson Gone on a Mission to the East Indies—Deaths in the Territory—The New Superintendent of Indian Affairs—The Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

Since Capt. GIBSON's return to this city from the States, he has addressed the Tabernacle congregation several times. He seems to have considerable faith in Mormonism, for the present week sees him starting on a mission to the Orient. He travels by the southern route, to San Francisco, I suppose, and thence for Singapore. It would appear from the tenor of his talk on Sunday in the Tabernacle, that his present mission will be rather an extensive one. He claimed acquaintance with the reigning King of Siam, also thought a good deal of the Japs and their country, not forgetting the various other people in the far off Eastern Archipelago. The Captain appears to have great faith in his destiny in that region. What a thing if he should meet with and convert "Tommy," and bring him to Salt Lake! In that case there would be a ray of hope for "Tommy's" bevy of Yankee sweethearts, who are now, of course, without "Tommy" and without hope in the world. The precise nature of the Captain's mission, the uninitiated will scarcely be expected to know, and perhaps but a very few of the initiated are much wiser. It may be that BRIGHAM has some important designs in view in regard to the East, and takes advantage of the Captain's faith, and zeal and enthusiasm, and his knowledge of Eastern people, countries, languages, manners, customs and affairs in general, to accomplish those designs. Or, it may be, that the Captain feels a strong call to go and preach the Mormon Gospel to the Archipelagian heathen, and BRIGHAM says, "Go and prosper." At all events, BRIGHAM, on Sunday, told the people that "Elder GIBSON was going forth fully authorized to negotiate with all the nations of this world who would obey the Gospel of Christ; if brother GIBSON would magnify his calling, he would do more good than he ever anticipated doing." A pretty liberal commission, certainly.

Death seems to have been tolerably busy the past Summer and the present Fall. Though correct figures are hard to get at, it is generally considered that the departures for that bourne whence no traveler e'er returns, have been considerably above the average number at the same or any other time of year. Excepting accidents and diseases of long standing, the most common causes of death are cold, canker, diarrhœa, and kindred complaints. Perhaps the disproportionate number of deaths in childhood arises from the fact that many of the people are unable to obtain those little comforts or remedies which are so accessible in older communities, a ready circulating medium being very scarce here, except at particular times, as during the passage of the California emigration some ten or twelve years ago, and more recently on the advent and location of the army in this Territory. And sick children naturally need more comforts than do adults.

Our new Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. DAVIS, is setting about his duties most industriously. On Saturday he, accompanied by several Federal officers, visited the camp of LITTLE SOLDIER, chief of a small band of Indians, who roam most in the Salt Lake and Weber Valleys. The Superintendent distributed a large quantity of presents, informed the Indians of the duties of the several Federal officers, and that if they (the Indians) stole or shed blood, or committed any violence, he should have them brought before the Judges and punished. Among the presents distributed, perhaps too profusely all at once, were flour, beef, osnaburg, blankets, linsey calico, hatchets, spades, paint, beads, and ammunition. The Indians of Ruby Valley and vicinity are next to receive, from the Superintendent's liberal hand, a goodly supply of the necessaries and comforts of even civilized life. It is to be hoped that the red men will appreciate the presents and prove sufficiently grateful therefor to spare human life and the property of the white man.

It may not be generally known in the States that there are live Psalmists now-a-days—sweet singers in the Mormon Israel, even as there are prophets, apostles, patriarchs, seers and revelators. Miss. E. R. SNOW prints a lengthy "Psalm for 1860," in two parts. The burden of the effort appears to be the travels and persecutions of the Mormon Church, spiced with a taste of the prophetic.

HOWARD SPENCER, who attained some notoriety in connection with the late Sergeant PIKE, who was shot in the main street of this City, in open day, by some, as yet, judicially unproved hand—this HOWARD SPENCER, on Wednesday, met with a serious accident by being run over with a wagon in one of the cañons, and severely injured.

The weather, during the past week, has been of various sorts—cloudy, windy, snowy, frosty, and several days as fine and warm as could be desired at this season. Although the Winter, as yet, seems to hold off, and many predicate a very favorable, that is, a very fine and warm one, perhaps the more so as the last two or three have been pretty severe for man, beast and crops.

During the last two or three days of the last week a cold and powerful wind storm, principally from the east, visited this valley, driving the snow clouds and the fallen snow clean away, and drying up the roads from a state of mire almost impassable in places to an excellent condition for traveling. In this city and vicinity very little harm was done, but in the country immediately north considerable damage was sustained. At Farmington, where the wind is accustomed to play certain wild freaks, houses, barns, sheds, corrals, fences and stacks suffered greatly. On Saturday the corral and stack yard of Mr. FREEMAN LEONARD took fire; several tons of hay and straw were consumed, and one mule and one hundred and sixteen sheep were burned to death. The log dwelling house of Mr. N. QUIGLY, across the street, was also destroyed, the family only escaping. At Centreville the barn of JUD STODDARD was blown over, some roofs were blown off and other damage done—hay flying about like Autumnal leaves. At Freedom three houses, including the Bishop's, were despoiled of their roofs, besides other destruction. At Ogden City a new "Tabernacle" has recently been erected—this was considerably damaged by the storm, and some forty dwellings were more or less injured. At Willard City a fire also occurred, destroying some eighty tons of hay. There and at North Ogden and other places the storm made havoc of stacks, houses, barns, &c. Of hay and grain destroyed by the storm, a considerable amount is reported in all. A few persons were more or less injured, but it is believed none were killed.

The prevalence of frequent high winds, combined with the unsubstantial nature of adobes, is probably a great cause of most of the houses of Utah being confined [illegible] in height, though in many instances in the chief cities, especially this, exceptions to the general rule exist. But the predilections of the people are mainly for one story.

It has been a matter of discussion and conjecture among the learned, as to the precise locality of the Garden of Eden. BRIGHAM cleared up this matter on Sunday, for which no doubt all biblical students will be thankful. The Garden of Eden, then, according to BRIGHAM, was "right where the Prophet Joseph laid the foundation of the Temple, in the centre Stake of Zion." This means, I suppose, at Independence, Jackson County, Mo., where every faithful Mormon expects to go, before or after the resurrection—or I should rather say before or in the Millennium.

A few days ago a bucket machine and appurtenances arrived in this city from Tarowan, Iron County, some three hundred miles south. They were sent there in the Spring of 1858. Perhaps this arrival is the last exhibition of the return from the famous "move South."

As elsewhere, there is here considerable discussion as to whether the Union will be dissolved in consequence of the election of LINCOLN. Various are the opinions uttered. Certainly every Mormon is dead sure the Union will go to pieces ere many years more have passed. But the prevailing impression seems to be that the time is not yet, however near at hand it may be. Though LINCOLN's election is considered the entering wedge.

From Arizona.

PLAN OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

TUCSON, Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

Several of the leaders in the recent attempt of revolutionizing Sonora, have been in town during the present week. DON REMIJIO RIVERA, who was to have been temporary Governor in the event of success, was one of the party. They now see their mistake in taking the field without preparation, and will proceed with more caution in their second attempt.

They are now making efforts to secure supplies of money, arms and ammunition. Even with these aids, it will be difficult to succeed now against a Government fully aware of their plans, and it will require a much larger force to overthrow PESQUEIRA than it would have done had they made no movement till thoroughly prepared.

The report that GABOLONDO, the revolutionary leader, had turned traitor, was entirely unfounded. He is now at Fort Buchanan, or in that vicinity.

The government they propose to establish is a great improvement upon the present one, and the Constitution is much more democratic and liberal in its provisions. It provides for the freedom of speech, liberty of the Press, religious toleration, the establishment and encouragement of schools, and provides for raising a revenue for the support of Government without oppressive taxation, in part by the sale of public lands. It is also proposed to declare Sonora a sovereign and independent State. With such designs, the revolutionary movement must be very popular with our people, and the leaders will have every assistance that citizens have it in their power to bestow, provided no second attempt is made to overthrow PESQUEIRA till fully prepared to push the invasion with effect.

Several Pimo Indians are here with captured Apache children for sale. The Pimos had a fight last week with some Pinals, killed eleven of them, and brought in four children prisoners. They sell readily at from $65 to $100, and their condition is at once bettered. It would be well if all the juveniles of the wild tribes could be captured and introduced into families where they would be taught the customs of civilized life, and fitted to become, as they grow up, useful members of society.

—The witches are not all dead yet—at least, that is the opinion of Mrs. Jane Henderson, who attempted to persuade the editor of the Paterson *Guardian* to denounce Mary Phalon as one of the weird sisters. Mrs. Henderson states that she took Mary to board with her, and that immediately she was taken sick, and did not recover, until one morning she rallied all her energies and drove her from the house with a broomstick. Once rid of her obnoxious boarder, she began to recover her health, and has had no return of her malady. Witchcraft, she alleges, is the malign influence which has been affecting her.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1004, 1872, 378, 1956, 2012, 2018, 1967, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1586, 331, 738, 839, 1890, 1968, 801, 5270, 486, 1091, 1224, 1012, 1012½, 1878, 1362, 203.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 130, 135, 143, 143½, 86, 148, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 31, 436, 153, 159, 161, 164, 165, 16.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 336½, 715, 1067, 57, 55, 681, 893, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 657, 619, 349, 765, 687, 391, 721. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 686, 696, 882, 884, 888, 890, 18, 754, 522, 502, 56, 412, 438, 498, 740, 162, 844, 488, 504, 990, 810, 870, 672, 144, 142.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE BINATUS MURDER CASE—MOTION ON HABEAS CORPUS DENIED.

In this Court yesterday, Judge BALCOM gave a written opinion in the Binatus murder case, denying the motion made and argued on Saturday, upon a *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. It was ordered that the prisoner, Collins, charged with the murder, be remanded without bail.

JAMES MASSEY FORFEITS HIS BAIL.

The first case called on yesterday, was that of James Massey, indicted for felonious assault upon Officer Patterson, some months since. The defendant, being on bail, failed to appear, and his bail was forfeited.

Various other cases were called, but, the parties not being prepared, were postponed to various times.

ACQUITTAL ON INDICTMENT FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The District-Attorney then moved on the trial of John Dugan, indicted for the murder of his wife in October last. The Jury were impanneled with no difficulty, and the trial proceeded, with no formal opening for the people, Mr. Anthon merely stating the nature of the crime which was charged.

Ellen Welsh, the first witness, testified that on the 25th of October last she lived at No. 10 Roosevelt-street; prisoner and his wife also lived there, and witness knew them; the witness's little child went across the entry to prisoner's room and came back. From what he said, witness went to the room, and saw Mrs. Dugan sitting on the door step, with her leg bleeding; the step is just at the top of the landing, part in and part out of the deceased's door; prisoner was standing in the middle of his room by the stove; witness then shouted murder, when a great many women came around; Mrs. Dugan said in reply to the question who did it, "he did it with the axe," pointing at no one at the time; no one else was in the room besides prisoner and his wife; a woman picked up the axe, which stood against the bureau; witness examined it, but found no stains upon it; it was a large axe; witness did not go into the room, and did not know whether there was another axe there or not; witness had seen neither parties previously on that day; witness was on the landing when prisoner was arrested; a woman said to the officer, "You must take him along, and get a doctor;" witness's child was nearly three years old; the occurrence was about ten o'clock in the morning; Mrs. Dugan had a son about fourteen years of age; he said he had been using the axe that day, but witness had not seen him doing so; deceased was a drunkard, she was drunk the day previous to the murder; she had been noisily drunk all the week; witness heard no uncommon noise that morning.

Prisoner said they had each taken a little gin that morning; he said he had not inflicted the injury. Witness saw the son of the deceased half an hour after, coming with wood, but had not seen him before on that morning; the deceased was a grandmother.

Dr. John H. Johnston next testified that he was called in to attend the deceased, at about eleven o'clock in the morning; he saw the deceased lying on the bedroom floor, near the door leading into the main room; there was considerable blood about the limb, and both bones of the left leg were broken half way between the knee and ankle; deceased was then removed to her husband's tailors' bench in the next room; the bones were badly shivered, the ragged corners projecting through the flesh; she was then sent to the Hospital; at that institution the removal of the limb was advised; she would not submit to the operation at first, but the limb was subsequently removed below the knee; the operation was successful; the deceased was not drunk at the time of the occurrence, but appeared like an intemperate woman; she attempted to get up and walk out of the bedroom with her broken limb; witness saw two axes at the house of the deceased, but on examination found no blood upon either of them; the witness at the time thought the wound was such as might cause death; at the Hospital, on the day that the deceased was carried there, she gave symptoms of delirium tremens; she would take no medicine.

Officer David Harrington next testified to having made the arrest; he found the deceased sitting on the floor in his own room, near the door, with her leg broken; the prisoner was eating his breakfast; witness asked deceased who did it, and she said it was her husband pointing her hand to him; witness asked him why he took it so easily, and did not go for a doctor, when his wife's leg was broken; he replied that he didn't do it, but that she had fallen across the coal-scuttle; when told to go for a doctor, the prisoner said he had no money; he was then taken to the Station-house; the Sergeant then sent him for a doctor; afterwards the witness rearrested him, at the order of the doctor; the prisoner at the house seemed stupid, and not at all interested in what was going on; his wife was slightly intoxicated; witness thought there was a coal-scuttle in the the room; the prisoner was a tailor.

Dr. Michael Bradley next testified to the same condition of the deceased when brought to the Hospital, as Dr. Johnson, the former witness, had done; she was much excited, raving, and would take nothing; in the evening the limb was amputated, a previous consultation having resulted in a decision favorable to that operation; next day she had *delirium tremens*; afterwards she began to do well; subsequently gangrene set in, she began to sink and in a few days died; the deceased would not, probably, have died had she not been wounded; the deceased was fifty-one years of age, and her bones were, consequently, fragile; the bones might have been broken by falling upon a stone; a blow from an axe might have produced the effect.

Dr. Geo. B. Bouton next testified, that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased; the wound was described as by the preceding witness; the wound might possibly, but very improbably, be made by a fall, with great force; there were other bruises on the arms and heads of the deceased.

There were no further witnesses introduced on behalf of the people, and Judge Dean, who had been assigned by the Court as counsel for the prisoner, opened in a brief statement to the jury, of the nature of the defence.

Susan Dugan, the first witness for the defence, testified that she was daughter of the prisoner and deceased; she went with her mother in a carriage, when she was taken to the [illegible], when the witness went to work in the morning she left at home her mother, father and little brother; for two or three days her mother had tasted nothing but liquor; prisoner was very good to deceased; "she always commenced it first;" the deceased would sometimes take a chill all over, scratch the witness' face, and say, "hear, they are coming!" she used to fall down stairs very often; about a week before, she had fallen over a stove, and spilled a pot of soup, burning her left hand; the stove in the room was not very large, it had a high hearth; there was also a coal-scuttle in the room, standing usually behind the door leading into the entry; deceased had a black eye for two weeks previous to the day of the occurrence; they were always pretty much one way; never got well; prisoner and deceased had some gin together in the morning. deceased was a small woman.

John Dugan, brother of the last witness, fourteen years of age, was out for wood when his mother was injured; he had used the axe in the morning splitting wood, and left it against the bureau, in the position in which it was found after the occurrence; in the morning witness had gone for gin for his mother; when he came back she didn't give him a penny which she had promised, but when he grumbled, drove him out; a week previous to the hurt to her leg his mother had fallen over a stove; on the day before she fell down stairs while intoxicated; prisoner always treated deceased well, but she often abused him and pulled his hair.

Thomas Burns next testified that he had known the prisoner for twelve years, during which time he had always borne a good character; witness had boarded in his family three years, and always knew him to have treated his wife well.

Margaret Galvin testified that the deceased was habitually intemperate.

Joseph McNabb next testified to the prisoner's good character during the last thirty years. The prisoner was arrested once, several years ago, for being drunk.

Hugh Dugan, a son of prisoner and deceased, next testified that his father always treated his mother well.

No further witnesses were introduced, and Judge Dean summed up for the defence. He had no interest in the conviction or acquittal of the prisoner more than the jury themselves had. He was here as an officer of the Court, to see that the prisoner's rights were protected under the law. The evidence before the Court was that the prisoner was a quiet and temperate man, and that his wife was a wretched drunkard. At the time of the alleged injury she was suffering under *delerium tremens*, and her statement, therefore, made in that state of mind, that her husband had made an assault, was not to be credited, especially since the truth was much more probable that she had injured herself by falling about in her drunken stupor. After commenting at considerable length on the testimony, the counsel concluded by asking, that in the absence of proof that the axe in question was used either by this man or any one else, in committing an act of violence, the jury would acquit.

Mr. Anthon followed briefly, only asking the Jury, if they found that the wound of the leg had been produced by a blow from an axe, to render a verdict of manslaughter in the third or fourth degree. If the axe were not used, they should acquit.

After a charge from the Court, the Jury retired, and in a few minutes rendered a verdict of acquittal.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Lorenzo Stewart, Margaret Lawler.
For Assault and Battery—James Drake.

Court of General Sessions.

FORGERY—GUILTY.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, James Buckley pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent for sixty days to the City Prison.

GRAND LARCENY—GUILTY.

Anna Boyd pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, proved previous good character, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT—ACQUITTAL.

Dennis Cunningham, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar for trial. The testimony was deficient, and the jury acquitted.

THEFT OF FUR CAPE—ACQUITTAL.

Herman Simon was next tried on an indictment for grand larceny. The complaining witness testified that the prisoner was a furrier by trade. She was acquainted with him, and had said something about having some repairs made upon a fur cape which she possessed, of the value of $100. The prisoner had taken the cape to repair it, but had subsequently pawned it for $30. His wife had afterwards redeemed and returned it to the owner. In view of all the circumstances, the jury deliberated but a short time, and rendered a verdict of acquittal.

FORGER DISCHARGED.

James Pim, indicted for forgery in the second degree, was discharged on motion of the District-Attorney, who stated that he had not sufficient evidence against the prisoner to warrant him in asking a verdict.

A BURGLAR TO SING SING.

George Williams, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to Sing Sing for three years and nine months.

INDICTED FOR BURGLARY—CONVICTED OF LARCENY.

Sebastian Tanner, indicted for burglary in the first degree, in breaking into and entering the premises of Mrs. Maria Clark, No. 44 Willet street, was next tried.

Mrs. Clark and her daughter both testified that while they were at dinner they heard a noise in the entry. On going to see its cause they found the prisoner had broken open the door of the hall bed-room, and was in the act of taking down a dress from a nail therein. There was only twenty dollars worth of property in the room, and the prisoner's Counsel claimed that as the larceny of this would not amount to felony, the breaking of the door to obtain it was not burglary as laid in the indictment. The jury after a short consideration of the case, rendered a verdict of attempt at petty larceny, and the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and be confined in the City prison for three months.

A BURGLAR FOR SING SING.

James Sweeney, indicted for burglary, was found by the jury guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced two years and six months to State Prison.

A ROBBER SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR FOUR YEARS AND NINE MONTHS.

Thomas White, indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to Sing Sing for four years and nine months.

A NEW TRIAL—LESS OFFENCE PLEADED.

In the case of Thomas Buckly, previously convicted on an indictment for forgery, on motion of counsel, a new trial was granted, and the prisoner at once put in a plea of guilty in the fourth degree. He was sent one year to the Penitentiary.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Sauer, Francis Duffy and James Netten.
For Grand Larceny—Mary Sullivan.
For Burglary—Michael Langan, James White.
For Forgery—Frank Bryant, Wm. Hurley, Charles P. Thompson, Thomas Lawson, Hamilton W. Shipman.

An Offal Case—The Mayor and Manure.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Sutherland, J.

The People ex rel. John Green vs. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c.—This motion came on to be heard on the return of an order to show cause why the Mayor should not be compelled to countersign a warrant directed to the Chamberlain of this City directing him to pay the relator the sum of $1,000. It appears from the affidavit of the relator that this sum is claimed by reason of his being the contractor to collect and remove the offal of the City. It appears also that this bill for such work has been presented to the City Inspector, and has been certified by him as well as all the other City officers who are required by law to sign such warrants. The defence is that Green has failed to perform his contract in accordance with its terms; that the offal in the district over which his contract extends has been left exposed in the streets so as to become a public nuisance to people residing in the vicinity; and on this ground the Mayor withholds his signature.

The Court took the papers—decision reserved.

A. R. Lawrence for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendant.

Liability of Railroad Corporations for Acts of Employes.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Philip J. Jetter vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This is an appeal on the part of the defendant from a judgment rendered at a trial term of this Court, before Judge HILTON and a jury in 1859, in which the plaintiff recovered of the defendant $1,000, for injuries done to his child who was run over by one of defendant's cars and her arm severed from her body, besides this she sustained several other injuries which maim her for life. It appears from the evidence produced on the trial, that on the 31st day of March, 1857, the child, in company with a woman, attempted to cross Canal street, near the corner of Elm, when it was knocked down by the horses attached to the car and run over. It appears that the driver of the car had whipped up the horses and they were going as fast as they could, and the car was only stopped after the occurrence of the accident. The counsel for defendant takes the ground that the verdict is against the weight of evidence, the plaintiff's child having been careless, and contributed to the accident. It is further assumed that the Court erred in charging the jury: "That a person about crossing a street, having in charge a child of tender years, has a right to take into consideration the fact that by the City ordinances no vehicle is permitted to turn a corner faster than a walk, nor to travel upon a street faster than six miles an hour, and if, upon a proper calculation then made, the street can be crossed before any vehicle traveling at this rate can come upon it, it is not negligence to permit the child to cross by itself without the immediate protection which the law would otherwise require to enable a party to recover in a case of this kind, where the injury occurred in a street with many vehicles moving upon it at the time." Decision reserved.

Tomlinson and Brigham for plaintiff; C. C. Sandford for defendants.

Benzole—Warranty—Parol Evidence.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Jesse Carpenter vs. Francis Chase.—The plaintiff brought his action to recover the amount of two promissory notes made by the defendant, in payment for a certain improvement in apparatus for burning Benzole or gas, purchased of the plaintiff.

The defence is that at the time the purchase was made the plaintiff represented that the improvement was of a certain quality and value, when, in fact, as alleged, it was not as represented, the plaintiff making a false statement. The defendant offered parol evidence to sustain his allegations, but plaintiff's counsel objected, urging that as the transfer or assignment was in writing, parol evidence was not admissible to prove the defendant's charges. The instrument being in writing, the warranty must there appear, or not at all.

The Court sustained the objection, and excluded the evidence, giving judgment for the plaintiff.

John Davidson for plaintiff; A. Pañoa for defendant.

The Assessment Question Again.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Bonney.

Sarah M. Sandford vs. The Mayor, &c.—This is a demurrer to a complaint, on the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The plaintiff claims to have paid the sum of $2,762 50 for assessments on property in Seventy-ninth-street, in this City, lying between Fifth-avenue and the East River. The plaintiff claims that the assessment is irregular and void, and seeks to set it aside, and have the money refunded. The Court decided that if the assessment was void, it ought to appear in the complaint how and in what manner; that the plaintiff could not sustain the suit in an action at law after having voluntarily paid the money.

H. & L. Hayner for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Trouble about the Superior Court Accommodations.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Supreme Court vs. The Superior Court.—The Special Term of this Court and the Superior Court, MONCRIEF, J., yesterday came into collision, each seeking possession of the same room. The room assigned by the Common Council for the use of the Superior Court, has been assigned by the Supervisors to the use of the Supreme Court. Justice LEONARD refuses to surrender, holding that the Supervisors can give the best title. Both Courts adjourned pending the contest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Theodore H. Vetterline vs. Henry Rodwald.*—Motion granted. The plaintiff to pay into Court the amount admitted by their bill of interpleader to be in their hands.

Elizabeth W. Johnson vs. Thomas C. Butler et al.—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Emeline J. Jenkins vs. Edward Jenkins.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

William G. Hay vs. Mary T. Hay.—Report confirmed.

BONNEY, J.—*Charles T. Harris vs. Hamilton Murray.* Case settled.

Sanford vs. Mayor, &c.—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with leave to plaintiffs to amend.

Anderson vs. Anderson.—Separation granted. Custody of children to the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*McKinley vs. McKinley.*—Plaintiff to have $3 per week alimony, pending litigation, and plaintiff's counsel to have $30 fee.

O'Callaghan vs. Morris.—Amended complaint stricken out, without prejudice.

Lay vs. Lay.—Defendant must have notice of the application for judgment.

Stouvenal vs. Woodman.—Motion denied.

McCaffey vs. Ryer.—Receiver appointed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 17.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	90	10	Erie Railroad	27¾
3,000	Tenn. S. 6s '90	71	150	do s30	26
5,000	Vir. State 6s	75	250	do	28
6,000	N. C. State 6s	79	50	do s10	27½
2,000	Mo. State 6s	65	150	do s10	27¾
4,000	do	65½	12	Hud. Riv. Railroad	39
3,000	do	65¼	20	Harlem Railroad	13¾
3,000	Cal State 7s	87	100	do	13⅝
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	74	100	Harlem R. Prefered	31
4,000	do	74½	50	Mich. Cen. R. s30	45½
20,000	E. 4th M. Ass. Bs.	71½	150	do s30	46
1,000	E. R. Con Bs. 1871	53	50	do	47
1,000	Mich Ct. 8 P. Ct. 1st Mt. Skg Fd Con. Bds	91	20	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13
5,000	C. & N. W. S F. B.	74	150	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	27½
6,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17	100	Panama R. c	114
16	Union Bank	90	50	do s20	113
5	Bank of Commerce	89½	50	do s30	113½
10	Am Exchange B'k	87	100	do c	114½
48	Metropolitan Bank	100	50	do c	115
30	Pacific M. S. Co.	78½	450	Ill. Cen. R. S. b3	60
10	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	73	50	do s4	60
508	do c	72¾	100	do s30	59½
335	do s3	72⅞	100	do s30	59¾
400	do s30	72	150	do s10	60
600	do s30	71½	300	do s15	60
600	do c	72⅝	150	do	60½
250	do s10	72	320	do	61
150	do s2	72¾	50	do	61½
100	do c	72⅞	35	Clev. Col. & Cin. R	90
1100	Gal. & Chi. R. s30	61	450	Clev. & Toledo R.	25
250	do p & c	62½	450	do	24½
100	do opg	62	50	Chi. & Rock I. R.	46
			600	do	45½

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	90	300	Erie Railroad s10	28¾
9,600	U. S. 6s, '67	96	50	do	29¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	65½	100	Harlem Railroad	13½
1,000	do	65¾	100	do	13⅝
5,000	do snwk	66	50	Mich. Cen. R.	47½
3,000	Virginia State 6's	74¾	150	do	48
3,000	Cal. State 7's	87	150	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	13
2,000	Brook. City W. Ln	98	60	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	28½
600	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	87½	400	do s30	28¾
10	Bank of Com'ce	90	100	Panama R. s30	114
75	Cumb. Coal Pref.	9	100	Illinois C. R. S's. s15	61
50	do	8¾	375	do	62
275	Pacific M. S. Co.	79½	300	do	61½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	73½	100	do s20	[illegible]
300	do	73¾	100	do s30	61
550	do s30	72½	300	do s15	62
200	do s30	72¾	210	Gal. & Chic R opg	62½
100	do s5	72½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	25½
200	do s30	73	200	do b10	25½
200	do	73⅞	200	do s10	25
150	do	74	600	do	25
49	Hud. River R.	39½	350	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	64
600	do s30	39	20	Del., L. & West. R.	75
51	do	40			

MONDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 8:

Increase in Loans	$1,525,809
Decrease in Specie	214,345
Decrease in Circulation	280,400
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,030,227

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 17, 1859.	Dec. 15, 1860.	Dec. 8, 1860.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	123,963,577	131,740,172	130,214,363
Specie	20,420,839	18,348,398	18,562,743
Circulation	8,393,026	8,675,793	8,956,193
Gross Deposits	98,996,569	100,932,066	102,072,162
Exchanged	21,710,094	17,717,672	19,887,995
Undrawn	77,286,475	83,214,394	82,184,167
In Sub-Treas'ry	6,015,552	2,563,639	3,125,360

The Bank return shows a further liberal addition to the Loans and Discounts. The Specie average is a steady one, not quite so good as looked for, although a rising average for the coming week from the accessions from California on Friday, and England by the Boston steamer. The decrease in Circulation for some weeks past is significant of the reduced volume of business among the City shopkeepers, since the crisis. The Deposit line goes up with the Loans and Discounts, the proceeds of which, in the present condition of the Exchanges, remain for the most part in the City.

There was an inclination to dullness in Foreign Exchange early in the day, the best Bankers' bills being quoted at 103½@104, and transient Bank and merchant bills 102½@103 per cent., but after the English news to Dec. 7 advising further remittances of gold, the market was firmer at 104 for Bankers and 102@103½ per cent. for transient Bank bills and best merchant signatures. Thus far the business for the *Asia* sailing direct on Wednesday, is not large; the trade demand being again of a light or retail character. The market for Money is easier on demand loan, some of the private lenders accepting 6 per cent., though 7 per cent. is still the rule among the Brokers and with the Trust Companies and Banks. The investment in paper outside of Bank continues rather restricted, owing to the absence from the market of a good many of the private buyers, who operated freely before the crisis. The Bank return shows that most of the regular dealers are well accommodated at 7 per cent., so far as they have claim to accommodation, and offer ample security. Of course there is a good deal of paper offered which from its long date or inadequate credit would be declined under any state of things.

The Stock Exchange opened this forenoon under a pretty firm feeling, induced by the assurances of a quiet Money market and a continued good request for the American staples, in England, received by the mails of the *Europa*. The State Securities recovered part of the decline of Saturday, and the Railway Share list was generally higher than at the close of that day. Soon after the adjournment of the early Board, six days later news from Europe by the *Bohemian* off Cape Race was made public, and the telegraphic summary of the market advices from London and Liverpool gave increased firmness to New-York Central, Illinois Central, Erie, &c., on the Street, and caused a fresh upward turn at and after the Second Board. These advices quote a good inquiry for American Stocks in London, and a much steadier market in Breadstuffs than was apprehended in response to the state of the Corn Exchange on this side, about the 20th or 24th November. Our Stock Exchange, it will be borne in mind, suddenly recovered about that time from 8@10 ₱ cent., the mail of Saturday, Nov. 24, carrying out sales of New-York Central at 78½@79, Illinois Central 63 @64, and Erie 31@31½ per cent. The absence of further exciting political news from the seat of Government this afternoon also assisted the market at the close of dealings, while the continued scarcity of certain speculative Railway Stocks for immediate delivery, caused short sellers to move with caution in throwing ahead their contracts. The differences made between cash and seller three or ten days, of late, have been unusually wide,—as much, in some instances, as 2@3 per cent. on New York and Erie and 1@1½ on New York Central and Illinois Central, for the use of the Stock for a few days. The disappointment is also great among the speculators for the Fall, that our crisis news which went out to England about the 13th and 17th of November, failed to seriously depress American Stocks in that market. On this point Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in our Securities, writes by the *Europa*:

"The effect of the recent intelligence from America has been to check investment in London in State Stocks and Railroad Bonds. A good many have come to market without finding buyers, and quotations are lower and very nominal. In the shares of the Erie Railroad and the Illinois Central, the two stocks most speculatively dealt in, the effect has been altogether different; both kinds of shares have been largely purchased by parties who expect each succeeding steamer to bring an amelioration of the state of affairs last reported, and who look for a rise as rapid as the fall. The greatest confidence appears to be felt in Illinois shares, which, after being 29 discount buyers, against the New-York price of 39 discount, or equal to 42 discount—exchange 4s. 6d. per dollar—close rather easier at 31 discount, sellers. It is somewhat singular that New York Central shares which are reported from New-York about 74, cannot be had here at 75. There exists in this country a great indisposition to believe in the Southern States actually seceding, and we note within the last two days more buying of Railroad Bonds at a decline of 2 ₱ cent."

The London correspondent of the *Commercia*, says:

"The accounts of the secession panic in New-York have constituted the chief matter of interest, during the last day or two in the London money market. To people in our position, viewing the affair at a distance, the financial alarm seem perfectly incomprehensible, and the exclamation of every London capitalist is that he wishes he had been fortunate enough to have remitted money for investment. Under this feeling, considerable purchases of American securities are daily made, even in our own Stock Exchange, although there has been no fall in prices here, of a character commensurate with the crash on your side."

The *Tribune* says of the new connexions of the Erie Road:

"In a short time the Long-dock improvement will be ready, and give the Erie great advantage in the transhipment of freight, and this will be the more marked when Mr. HALLETT's Road (the Atlantic and Great Western) is completed. There will then be a six-foot track without break from St. Louis to the Long dock, which will enable shippers to discharge freight loaded at St. Louis directly into shipping at Hoboken, without change of cars. Mr. HALLETT's Road will be completed to the Mahoning Road, at Warren, next Spring, by which we shall have a new connection with Cleveland, nine miles shorter than the present, and very much more favorable in grades. By next Fall the new Road will reach Akron, where it will connect with the whole net work of Western Roads. The original scheme contemplated extending the Road to Dayton, but negotiations which are now progressing with the Railroads connecting at Akron may render this unnecessary. The funds for the completion of the work to Akron are already provided by loans in Madrid and London."

Late this afternoon there were sales of New-York Central as high as 74¾, and Illinois Central 64 ₱ cent., the bidding closing, however, ½ ₱ cent. below the extreme rates, as follows:

Central	74¼	Michigan Central	48¾
Erie	29¾	Michigan Southern	13¾
Illinois Central	63¾	Mich. Preferred	28¾
Galena	62½	Toledo	25¼
Rock Island	46⅝	Quincey	64
Panama	114⅝	Reading	33¼
Pacific	79⅝	Missouris	66⅝
Tennessees	73		

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of November, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freight	$136,787 27	$110,582 42	$26,204 85	——
Passengers	75,014 85	65,221 55	9,793 30	——
Express	2,600 00	3,250 00	——	$650 00
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	——	——
Rent of Road	7,083 33	5,500 00	1,583 33	——
Rents & mis	833 30	532 72	300 58	——
Total	$230,143 75	$192,911 69	$37,232 06	$650 00
Earn'gs Jan. 1 to Nov. 31	$2,143,166 79	$1,786,039 90	$357,066 89	——

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Dec. 15.	Loans. Dec. 8.	Specie. Dec. 15.	Specie. Dec. 8.
Bk. of New-York	4,956,532	4,789,406	633,252	737,340
Manhattan Co	5,466,059	5,432,401	831,169	644,966
Merchants' Bank	5,634,997	5,482,685	710,116	806,241
Mechanics' Bank	3,919,553	3,911,099	454,424	413,005
Union Bank	3,233,287	3,120,805	553,968	512,007
Bank of America	6,537,080	6,630,162	929,521	1,154,167
Phenix Bank	3,214,750	3,231,751	300,064	395,327
City Bank	2,680,673	2,720,063	416,004	467,578
Tradesmen's Bk	1,368,633	1,341,445	153,532	157,087
Fulton Bank	1,498,811	1,513,004	225,484	229,352
Chemical Bank	2,021,099	2,013,265	1,239,427	1,197,236
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,034,443	2,039,130	219,852	213,941
National Bank	2,217,818	2,256,272	230,772	200,156
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,769,515	1,747,845	267,022	249,427
Mech. & Trad. Bk	885,556	882,796	162,007	156,708
Greenwich Bank	701,890	702,019	87,084	84,475
Leather Man. Bk	2,073,204	2,047,740	237,409	265,542
Seventh Ward Bk	1,269,871	1,281,491	132,699	125,550
Bk. St. New-York	4,253,554	4,198,816	518,952	499,921
Am. Exchange Bk	7,894,106	7,719,802	1,088,174	1,092,141
Bk. of Commerce	13,086,219	13,026,574	1,195,140	1,052,389
Broadway Bank	2,668,253	2,743,622	427,045	404,292
Ocean Bank	1,715,180	1,762,149	169,766	200,318
Mercantile Bank	2,353,329	2,309,006	349,929	316,144
Pacific Bank	1,011,630	969,879	162,846	172,049
Bank of Republic	4,000,954	3,808,391	654,583	607,426
Chatham Bank	775,732	747,407	86,186	100,309
People's Bank	685,653	671,521	97,685	113,300
Bank of N. Am	1,753,254	1,711,389	204,596	213,808
Hanover Bank	1,409,387	1,460,772	121,240	120,185
Irving Bank	805,251	761,491	108,062	106,297
Metropolitan Bk	7,782,578	7,685,789	579,161	853,158
Citizens' Bank	747,656	734,388	113,252	138,986
Nassau Bank	1,642,585	1,634,889	185,498	189,558
Market Bank	1,546,612	1,576,113	142,976	173,678
St. Nicholas Bk	1,164,727	1,135,795	136,733	140,777
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,301,950	2,332,551	258,555	197,663
Corn Exch. Bank	1,748,845	1,698,013	186,676	188,234
Continental Bank	3,516,249	3,269,418	385,047	415,695
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,006,118	1,075,152	133,334	148,062
Oriental Bank	534,268	518,463	71,211	68,076
Marine Bank	906,877	938,268	96,416	134,961
Atlantic Bank	528,043	546,223	49,183	52,635
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2,370,995	2,349,618	348,011	334,865
Park Bank	7,546,352	7,007,974	1,752,404	1,984,141
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	749,468	746,329	71,341	50,087
Grocers' Bank	634,088	655,306	56,147	73,903
North River Bk	634,788	664,686	74,505	70,473
East River Bank	305,131	313,463	38,426	39,375
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	798,654	807,818	86,048	87,619
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	387,358	386,751	79,449	76,540
N.Y. Exch. Bank	327,687	329,525	21,119	23,942
Bull's Head Bank	470,781	473,636	70,001	62,343
N. Y. County Bk	401,564	413,657	60,706	59,301
Total	131,740,172	130,211,363	18,348,494	18,563,744
	Increase	$1,528,809	Decrease	$214,345

Banks.	Circulation. Dec. 15.	Circulation. Dec. 8.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 15.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 8.
Bk. of New-York	416,038	436,105	2,863,642	2,872,004
Manhattan Co	294,943	300,145	3,661,285	3,375,166
Merchants' Bank	203,755	205,392	3,451,476	3,524,972
Mechanics' Bank	289,457	295,839	2,329,609	2,159,151
Union Bank	185,012	192,214	2,675,554	2,453,060
Bk. of America	151,778	146,517	4,717,801	4,921,416
Phenix Bank	140,336	137,127	1,736,773	1,773,647
City Bank	....	....	2,040,526	2,242,767
Tradesmen's Bk	301,021	320,708	741,869	645,619
Fulton Bank	214,214	225,564	1,106,031	1,137,371
Chemical Bank	338,883	355,734	2,887,505	2,727,134
Merch. Exch. Bk	130,607	131,703	1,025,169	1,001,177
National Bank	165,670	176,086	1,000,644	1,032,559
Butch. & Drov. Bk	177,737	183,923	1,269,755	1,240,876
Mech. & Trad. Bk	157,879	160,460	691,888	659,592
Greenwich Bank	166,896	179,016	421,514	405,064
Leather Man. Bk	277,768	309,048	1,200,381	1,161,131
Seventh Ward Bk	220,499	226,046	615,889	616,927
Bk St. New-York	235,124	242,396	2,552,183	2,444,378
Am. Exchange Bk	202,134	201,948	4,804,120	4,685,593
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,574,500	5,519,366
Broadway Bank	277,807	283,533	1,980,721	2,030,487
Ocean Bank	131,920	134,405	824,187	897,199
Mercantile Bank	24,789	25,712	1,587,854	1,518,783
Pacific Bank	120,424	123,954	755,563	729,090
Bk. of Republic	105,856	204,274	2,955,793	2,748,515
Chatham Bank	111,447	119,787	436,840	418,806
People's Bank	98,194	101,520	463,429	469,350
Bank of N. Am	78,868	75,483	986,104	978,857
Hanover Bank	79,874	81,973	579,781	617,969
Irving Bank	122,300	126,108	501,725	454,163
Metropolitan Bk	202,298	209,947	3,900,350	3,772,712
Citizens' Bank	171,593	168,021	553,617	547,920
Nassau Bank	100,751	89,926	903,120	875,895
Market Bank	209,582	213,082	778,718	796,585
St. Nicholas Bank	88,231	92,855	703,102	676,128
Shoe & Leath. Bk	249,619	287,321	1,217,770	1,139,075
Corn Exch. Bank	135,092	134,271	851,128	801,565
Continental Bank	199,802	205,593	[illegible]	1,896,530
Bk. of Commw'lth	243,115	251,214	631,618	702,222
Oriental Bank	101,891	105,895	337,926	321,691
Marine Bank	138,137	142,999	461,591	540,263
Atlantic Bank	91,147	92,691	211,463	227,034
Imp. & Trad's Bk	175,675	186,701	1,681,578	1,651,496
Park Bank	171,405	172,018	7,974,103	8,164,229
Mech. Bk'g Assn	105,880	105,608	337,689	329,451
Grocers' Bank	52,396	53,645	312,904	341,954
North River Bank	78,883	78,391	330,533	310,215
East River Bank	82,695	83,288	179,919	176,533
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	135,173	139,324	427,212	438,761
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	132,921	131,676	171,556	191,107
N. Y. Exch. Bk	93,942	94,963	265,803	274,798
Bull's Head Bank	113,856	113,665	421,373	427,984
N. Y. County Bk	80,644	86,084	302,407	311,902
Total	8,675,793	8,956,193	83,211,094	82,181,167
	Decrease	$280,400	Increase	$1,030,327

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88½, Reading Railroad, 16⅞; Morris Canal, 51⅛; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1⅝@2 ₱ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 17, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 6 bbls. Ashes, 4,656 bbls. Flour, 948 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 336 bushels Barley, 993 bushels Oats, 918 bushels Malt and 402 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $4 50 for Pots, and $4 87½ @$5 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request, including Java, at 15¾c.@16¼c.; Jamaica, at 13c.@13½c.; Rio, at 12c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Is in less request at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request and prices have been supported, closing in favor of holders. The reported sales add up 9,800 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 55@$4 65; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 75@$5, chiefly $4 80@$4 90; superfine Western at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 80@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 55	@$4 65
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 80	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 20	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet, yet steady. Sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 15 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 20@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in slack request, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 95@$7 ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3@$3 10 for Jersey and $3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request, but at prices which are not satisfactory to the principal holders, who claim an advance. Hence, business is restricted. Sales 23,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 30@$1 35; Red do., at $1 18@$1 20; Milwaukee Club on private terms, and North Western Club, at $1 08 ₱ bushel. Corn is essentially unchanged. Sales 86,000 bushels at 62½c.@63c. for mixed Western, in store; 63½c.@64c. for do. do., afloat; and 65c @66c. for Southern Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 65c.@66c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied; 1,200 bushels inferior State changed hands on private terms. Oats continue in good request, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c.; Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

HIDES—Receipts have been moderate, and sales limited, this week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. remark: "The general features of the market for Dry Hides, noticed in our last, are without change this week, though at the close a more hopeful feeling seems to pervade the trade. The few transactions effected have been on a cash basis, and at figures ruinous to the importer, though scarcely remunerative to the trade, considering the prices obtainable for the manufactured article. Most holders refuse to offer their stocks, preferring to await an improved state of political and monetary affairs, rather than sacrifice their goods, as they now must do to effect sales. During the early part of the week, the market for Wet Salted was much depressed, and few sales consummated. About the middle of the week, however, the presence of a few tanners and out-of-town dealers in the market, stimulated a better feeling, and the market closes with an upward tendency in prices, under a moderate demand both for export and home consumption. We have no change to report in other descriptions." Week's receipts, 22,763 hides; sales, 19,500 hides, including 2,187 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔s., 20c. cash, less 9 ₱ cent. usual selection; 2,700 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ ℔s., to go to Baltimore, private terms; 435 dry Rio Grande, 21½ ℔s., 19c., cash, less 7½ ₱ cent., usual selection; 500 dry Porto Cabello 21 ℔s., private terms; 800 dry Matamoras, 22 ℔s., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 200 dry Savanilla, 26 ℔s., 12½c. 6 months, as they run; 400 dry Truxillo and Honduras, 19 ℔s., private terms; 510 dry Central American, 19 ℔s., 16c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 600 dry Southern, 17 ℔s., private terms; 700 dry Texas, 23 ℔s., private terms; 300 dry Texas, 20 ℔s., 14½c. cash, less 7 ₱ cent., rejecting bad hides; 300 dry Southwestern, 16 ℔s., 12c. cash, as they run; 3,500 Western Slaughters, 55@70 ℔s., 6c. cash; 800 Country Slaughters, 65 ℔s., 6c. cash; 3,300 City Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 5¾@6c. cash; 1,000 City Slaughters, 65@70 ℔s., 6c. on 4 and 5 mos., adding interest; 300 City Slaughters, extra for export, 70 ℔s., 7¼c. cash; 900 Southern Slaughters, 40 ℔s., private terms; 60 bales Buenos Ayres Hide Cuttings, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides, is 160,620 (same time last year, 239,400—year before, 74,300,) and 275 bales East India Hides.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New have been quiet, at from 25c.@32c. ₱ ℔.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been dull and prices quite nominal.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in fair demand; 750 bbls. have been sold, chiefly at auction, at 28c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine is sparingly sought after at from 31c.@32c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in Tar or Resin.

OILS—Have been inactive at essentially unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack request, and small sales only have been effected, including New Mess, at $16; Old Mess at $15 62½; New Prime at $11 75, and Old Prime at $10 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are inactive. Lard attracts considerable attention. Sales, 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet at former rates; sales 165 bbls. at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess, $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₱ ℔. Cheese sells slowly at 9c.@11c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been rather quiet, sales having been reported of only 400 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5⅛c., with some New-Orleans at 5c.@5¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales of small lots have been reported, at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 18¾c.@19c., the latter for an extra brand, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rather light engagements were reported to-day, yet rates were sustained. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 9-32d.@5-16d. ₱ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

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AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook or laundress, by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 111 25th-st., corner 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a very worthy woman; is an experienced meat and pastry cook, and very superior washer and ironer; or will do the general housework of a small family at good wages; is a neat, efficient and responsible servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman; thoroughly understands baking; best of City references. Apply at No. 282 7th-av., corner 28th st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent dressmaker and lady's maid with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; also, family sewing of all kinds; best of City reference. Apply at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN wishes employment as dressmaker, by the day or week; on inquiry, will be found competent. Call or address, FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th av., and first door on second flight stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation in a respectable family as dressmaker and seamstress; good reference given. Call at No. 71 Madison-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, young, educated and refined, now left destitute, desires the position of housekeeper or saleswoman; references unexceptionable. Address, appointing interview, Mrs. F. BOURTZER, Station D Post-office, 8th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a widow lady of good address, as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower, or would take charge of an invalid. Address H. H., or call at No. 313 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable colored widow woman and her daughter, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's establishment, and is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can give the best of City reference for integrity. Call for two days, at No. 70 East 13th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SMART AND TIDY GIRL desires a situation, in City or country, to do general housework; is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived with good families, and is a good plain cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; salary from $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 378 6th av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO do general housework, by a person not afraid of work; willing to make herself obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 396 9th-st.; wages $5 or $6 per month.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 450 West 16th-st., for two days. Has City references.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, an American, wants a situation as first-class laundress; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No 28 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and will take charge of it at night, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as nurse; is a good seamstress; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has been accustomed to the care of children; would have no objection to go to Brooklyn to live; has the best of City references from her last place. Call or address No. 208 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted as nurse and seamstress, by one who has had several years experience in the management of children; would go as seamstress only, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes; best City reference; no objection to the country, or to go South or West. Can be seen at No. 86 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and waitress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or to do general housework in a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 305 West 32d-st., near 10th-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a smart, intelligent young girl, in a private family, as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 113 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT young girl wants a situation to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 94 West 29th-st., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, (babe 5 weeks old,) as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objections to the country; is a competent nurse; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 96 West 46th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen till engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a competent female; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also having a Singer's shuttle sewing machine, would be willing to use it for the interests of employers; is thoroughly competent in care of children; wages moderate and good reference. Apply at the American Friendly Institute, 2½ East 23d-st., corner Broadway and Madison-square.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or would go out by the day; has good City reference. Seen till suited at No. 200 East 14th-st., Room No. 12.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL girl, with three years City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or to do family sewing and shirt-making in style; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; wages $7; also a laundress who does up linen in style, shirt ironing, fluting and crimping; wages, $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is a good sewer; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen at No. 885 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as competent seamstress, to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced young female, who understands her business practically; no objection to assist in light chamberwork, &c.; is thoroughly competent to take charge of the dining-room and silver, &c. Excellent City reference from last employer. Apply at American Friendly Institute No. 2½ East 23d-st., cor. Broadway and Madison-square.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very competent person; would assist in the chamberwork and make herself otherwise generally useful. Good City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY RESPECTABLE, capable servant girl, is in want of a situation, either in the City or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly experienced in housework; can be highly recommended; will hire for moderate wages and try to please her employer. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as waitress or seamstress—has 3½ years' reference from last place; one as chambermaid waitress or nurse—18 years in last situation; a Scotch, good cook—1 year; four cooks—1½ and 3½ years, and 14 and 10 months; three general-work girls—4½, 3 and 1½ years; a plain cook and laundress—14 months; a plain cook—2 years; a nurse and seamstress, and chambermaid and laundress—5 years in last situations; all highly recommended. All can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and House No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST-CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HALD, Matron.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW IN INDIGENCE in consequence of death in her family, would be thankful to get some embroidery on children's clothing; the best of reference. Address MARY S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for ten days.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, wishes to engage as book-keeper; has had over four years' experience in his present situation, and leaves it in consequence of the house retiring from business; refers to his present employers. Address EDWARD, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR SALESMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a young man, as book-keeper or salesman, who has had a thorough business experience, and can furnish the best of City or country reference. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN A BOOK, stationery and fancy goods store, to help during the holiday season, and perhaps permanently. None need apply except such as are experienced in the business, and can be well recommended. Address Box No. 360 Post-office, giving full particulars concerning the applicant, with references, terms, &c.

AS CLERK OR PARTNER—TO LAWYERS.—The advertiser, a young man and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk; reference, if required, satisfactory. A line addressed to A. Y., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man; is single, and of genteel address; understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can come well recommended. Can be seen at Mr. King's livery-stable, 48th-st., near Madison-av., between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., for two days; or at his present employer's, No. 384 4th-av. Inquire for DAVID.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; is willing to go to the country, and make himself useful; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at the store of his late employer, until engaged, or address C. H., at store 221 Washington-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who is well acquainted with the City; can give the best of City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address, for three days, M. C. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single young man in the above capacity; will engage for moderate wages for the Winter; will be found willing and obliging; is highly recommended from last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant German single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing G. S., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands the care of horses; good driver; is willing to make himself useful in any kind of work; can milk if required; satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, S. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION, wanted as coachman and groom, by an Englishman; knows the City well; comes well recommended from his last employer; no objections to any part of the country. Address E. P. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man that understands his business; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR FOOTMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman or footman, in a private family; has good references. Can be seen for three days at No. 5 West 15th st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as farmer; perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and understands the care of horses and cattle and stock, and understands milking; the best of reference given. Address No. 219 Bowery, or J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office. Can be seen for two days.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE English farmer and gardener with a wife and child, want situations; good reference given; wages no object. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS practical gardener, by a single young man who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches—green house, grapery, flower and vegetable gardens; has the best of City references as to capability and character; would act as coachman if required, and understands it perfectly well. Any communication addressed to M. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, shall meet attention.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A MAN AND his wife wish situations; the man is an excellent farmer and good gardener; understands the care of stock thoroughly; the wife is a good cook, dairymaid, and washer and ironer, also a superior baker of bread, pies, &c. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has near four years' best City references; has lived with the best families in the City. Can be seen for two days, or address W. H., No. 149 6th-av., in the Dry Goods store, R. & J. Thompson's.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable man, as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding-house, or to wait on an invalid; no objection to the country; has long and satisfactory references; no incumbrance; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address for two days J. O. N., No. 114 6th av.

AS WAITER.—A MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; he perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Address for two days, L. G., No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

AS WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR RESPECTABLE boarding-house, in the City or Country, by a respectable, faithful competent man, with best of City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 811 Broadway, in the store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single young man, who is of pleasing address and good character. Address J. H., No. 415 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the jewelry store.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND EMPLOYERS GENERALLY.—An American gentleman, of fair ability and much experience as superintendent, desires employment in some benevolent institution, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, insurance office, gas company or real estate office, as superintendent, clerk, book-keeper, cashier, salesman or collector, or in any capacity in which he may be useful. Is willing to enter at once and earnestly upon the duties of any respectable position for which he may be qualified, at low wages. Best references, security, &c., given. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WHO HAS PRACTISED over two years at the New-York Bar, is desirous of forming a connection with a respectable lawyer or law firm, as partner, or on a salary; he possesses a first class education, including a complete knowledge of French, and can furnish satisfactory reference as to ability, standing and integrity. Address J., Box No. 2,513 New-York Post-office.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—A young man, who for the past four years has been cashier and book keeper for an extensive manufacturing Corporation in the country, desires a situation as book-keeper, cashier or correspondent in some first-class house. First-class references. Address BUSINESS Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 7½ P. M. By order.

RICHARD M. HUNT Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'a 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are invaluable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1860.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Louise de Lignerolles—Boots at the Swan.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—To Marry or not to Marry—Race for a Widow.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Herne the Hunter—Maniac Lover.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Sea of Ice—What is It?—Aztec Children.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—Artists' Fund Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The South Carolina State Convention, called to consider the question of seceding from the Federal Union, assembled at Columbia yesterday. Four ballots were had for a permanent President, which resulted in the choice of Gen. D. F. Jamison, who made a brief address on taking the chair. A resolution was then immediately offered, that when the Convention adjourned it should be to meet in Charleston this afternoon. This resolution, which was induced by the prevalence of small pox in Columbia, caused considerable debate, the impression with some being that outsiders would regard such a proceeding as an evidence of timidity. Mr. Miles, especially, appealed to the Convention not to go to Charleston, but to remain in Columbia, regardless of the epidemic. This heroic counsel, however, was disregarded, and the Convention voted to go to Charleston by a large majority. Nothing else of importance was done. Mr. Pickens, the new Governor of the State, was inaugurated yesterday by the Legislature, with the usual ceremonies. His address is represented to have been strong for secession. The late Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Howell Cobb, was present on the occasion, as were also Messrs. Elmore and Hasken, the Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi.

The session of Congress yesterday, was an interesting one, and the proceedings, especially those of the House, seem to promise something for the eventual settlement of the pending difficulties in an amicable manner. In the Senate, the resolution introduced by Mr. Clarke, of New-Hampshire, asking the President for information relative to the condition of the fortifications in Charleston harbor, and copies of all correspondence upon the subject, was taken up; but its consideration being objected to by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, it was laid over under the rules. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Claims, to repeal the resolution passed last June, for the relief of Wm. H. De Groot. Wednesday and Thursday of next week, on motion of Mr. Green, of Missouri, were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business. The bill to carry out the existing treaties between the United States and Mexico was then debated until one o'clock, when the resolution of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, on the condition of the Union, was taken up, and Mr. Wade of Ohio proceeded to deliver his promised speech. He discussed quite fully the questions at issue between the North and the South, and came to the conclusion that the Republicans, as they have not committed any aggressions, and do not propose to commit any, have therefore no compromises to make. With regard to the question of secession, he denied the constitutional right of any State to leave the Union. There could be revolution, but no secession; and revolution, if it were unsuccessful, would become rebellion. In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. Stevens, of Washington Territory, providing for the defence of Puget's Sound and the entrance of Columbia River. John Cochrane offered a proposition to settle the difficulties between the North and the South, embodying an amendment of the Constitution, which was referred to the Select Committee. Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, also submitted a proposition, which was similarly referred, as did also Mr. Adams, of Kentucky. Wednesday and Thursday were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business. Mr. Scott, of California, introduced a bill which was referred to the Post-office Committee, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the Pony Express for the transportation of mail matter. Mr. Sickles, of New-York, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Post-office Committee to report a bill to establish a Metropolitan letter-delivery in a circuit of twelve miles from the New-York City Hall. Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, offered a preamble and resolution declaring the Constitution the supreme law of the land, and recommending, in effect, the repeal of all Personal Liberty laws. After various attempts at amendment, among which was one by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, who wished to include all laws of a nullifying nature, it was passed, 151 to 14—the Mississippi members declining to vote, on the ground that the Legislature of that State had taken the matter out of their hands. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, then offered a similar resolution, which recommended the repeal of all nullification laws, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules, after objections from the Democratic side, by yeas, 124; nays not counted. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, succeeded in introducing his resolution, pledging the members to support the Union, and it was passed, 115 against 44. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, offered a resolution declaring, among other things, that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves, and pending its consideration, the House adjourned, after excusing Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, from further service on the Committee of Thirty-three.

An article which we give elsewhere, from the Albany *Evening Journal*, will be read with interest, as it suggests compromises which it is thought may lead to the conciliation of the South. It is believed in Albany that the article represents the views of Mr. Lincoln himself.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 6th, and Londonderry on the 7th inst., passed Cape Race on Sunday. Her advices, which are not of an important character, are five days' later. The London Money market, in spite of unfavorable news from America, continued buoyant, and Consols had advanced a fraction. There was an improvement and activity in American railway securities—Illinois Central and Erie stock being especially in demand. Gold was being withdrawn from the Bank of England, in large quantities, for shipment to the United States. The *Atlantic*, due at this port to-day, and the *Persia*, which will be due to-morrow, have on board nearly two million of dollars. The apprehension of a monetary crisis in Paris had subsided, the Bank of France having acquired large amounts of specie. Politically the news is unimportant. The siege of Gaeta continued, and it was believed that the besieged would ultimately be compelled to yield for want of provisions. Gen. Benedek, Commander of the Austrian troops in Venetia, had inspected the fortresses of the quadrilateral, and, in a communication to the officers at Venice, had summoned them to prepare for an energetic defence. The British Parliament would meet on the 5th of February. The Emperor of the French had granted permission to the Baltimore Battalion to visit Paris.

Our advices from the City of Mexico are to the 28th of November, and from Vera Cruz to the 17th inst. There had been no occurrences at the capital of special importance. Appearances seemed to indicate that Miramon, notwithstanding his desperate position, intended to defend the place to the last against the Liberals, in which event the most severe suffering was anticipated among the inhabitants. The seizure of the English bondholders' funds was looked upon unfavorably by several prominent officers attached to the Government, and some of them had resigned. The consequences threatened at one time to be quite serious, but a judicious use of a portion of the stolen money prevented a more general stampede. From Vera Cruz we learn that there was a prospect of the Juarez Government being able to effect a loan. Negotiations were pending with the capitalists and merchants of the City, which were expected to result favorably. The money was to be used in prosecuting the operations against the Capital. A decree had been issued, calling an election for members of Congress and a President, to take place in January,—the Congress to meet in the Capital on the the third Sunday in February. Another decree had been issued, requiring the payment of duties on the delivery of goods, instead of after the lapse of forty or eighty days after the discharge of the vessel.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening the items of the Japanese Reception bill were at last presented—this time still further reducing the aggregate $88,822 73. No action was taken on it. A lively debate occurred on a motion to increase the salary of the Public Administrator from $1,200 to $5,000 per annum, in which a secret or two was revealed as to the way in which City officials make small salaries pay. Alderman Genet gave a gentle hint as to the Mayor's perquisites. In the Board of Councilmen a message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution requiring a license fee of $20 from the Thirty-second-street and Manhattanville line of stages. The Board refused to concur with the Board of Aldermen in rejecting the action of the Fire Commissioners, in disbanding Engine Companies 13 and 21. The appropriation of $4,000 for purchasing a steam fire engine for Engine Company No. 42, and of $7,000 for completing the "Infants' Home," were concurred in.

The Universalist Missionary Society met last evening, in Dr. Chapin's Church. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Sawyer and Ballou, and by Dr. Chapin himself. As it was not the annual meeting, no report was presented, but a collection was taken up to meet the exigencies of the time.

The case of the bark *Cora* was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Morell. The theory of defence for the two mates, Wilson and Olsen, is that they shipped without a knowledge of the character of the voyage, and that finding themselves on board of a slaver, they had to choose between the dangers of being left on the coast, or of being captured as slavers, and that they chose the latter alternative. Capt. Latham acts the *rôle* of the "Spanish Captain," and thus far none of the Custom-house officials have been able to recognize him. The case is still on.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, bail was forfeited in the case of James Massey, indicted for felonious assault. John Dugan, indicted for killing his wife, was acquitted. In the General Sessions, several burglars and thieves were tried. Among the heavier sentences imposed was one of four years and nine months in the State Prison, for robbery. Two burglars were sent to the same institution for the respective terms of three years and nine months, and two years and six months. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Sutherland, application was made to compel the Mayor to sign a warrant for the payment of $1,000 to offal-collector Green, for removal of offal from the public streets. The Mayor insists that the work has not been done according to contract. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was firmer and higher yesterday than at the close of last week, and less influenced by political than foreign news. The latter was construed as unexpectedly encouraging for American interests, considering the accounts sent from this side about 20th November. New-York Central left off 74½, Missouris 66½. Exchange tending to firmness, on the basis of 104 for best Bankers' bills. No alteration in Discount rates. Money at call is easier. The Bank return shows a further addition of a million and a half to the Discount line, and a steady specie average.

A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat, which were held with more firmness. Corn was in lively request, and it closed buoyantly. Cotton, Sugars, Coffee, Whisky, Hops, Rice and Provisions were less sought after. Business in Metals, Oils, Hops, Seeds, Tallow, Hemp, Hides, Leather and Naval Stores was spiritless. Hay and New-Orleans Molasses were in fair demand. Freights were rather quiet.

The Forts at Charleston.

All other questions connected with secession become unimportant, in view of the position of Fort Moultrie, at Charleston. Sixty-five men, under a gallant and loyal officer, constitute its only garrison, and are instructed to hold it against assault. South Carolina has for months threatened secession, in the event of Lincoln's election, and the seizure of that fort is an indispensable incident of secession. Six weeks before the election a force of *three hundred men* was collected, for the purpose of being sent to reinforce that garrison; but just as they were ready to start, Secretary Floyd,—for reasons which he may possibly explain,—*countermanded the order*, and they were sent to California. From that day to this nothing has been done to strengthen the garrison. A month ago Gen. Scott *addressed directly to the President*, an elaborate paper representing the absolute necessity of sending reinforcements to all the Southern forts, and designating the number needed for each, and the posts from which they could be obtained. No notice whatever has been taken of this urgent recommendation. Col. Anderson, the officer in command, has asked for reinforcements, and his request has been refused.

On the other hand, 75,000 stand of arms have been deposited in an arsenal in Charleston—which has been taken and is now held by a Company of armed Secessionists, who recently stopped an attempt to remove some percussion caps from the building to the Fort. Active measures have been taken by Col. Anderson to put the fort in a condition for defence—and yet even this, as we have been informed on respectable authority, has been done without orders from the War Department.

To all the applications for aid the President gives a peremptory denial. The oldest and most loyal member of his Cabinet has resigned, rather than share the responsibility for such proceedings. Fort Moultrie, meantime, stands in so weak a condition as to invite an attack, and the only security for the little garrison which has charge of it consists in the forbearance of the Secessionists,—or in their fear of precipitating a conflict of arms with the Federal Government.

What their real designs are, we are left to conjecture. It is not very likely that they would avow them, if they were hostile. Mr. Buchanan is said to repose on assurances from the Secessionists that they will not attack the fort, unless the garrison should be reinforced. It is natural enough that they should make such a promise, in order to prevent the sending of reinforcements. But it is incredible that the President, who is responsible for its security, should comply with the demand. Meantime we find in the Charleston *Mercury*, the organ of the Secessionists, the following communication upon this subject:

> Mr. Editor: It appears, from a communication in the *Mercury* of the 8th instant, that our community is somewhat disturbed and perplexed at the presence of United States troops at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and very much at a loss to determine how to proceed against these places.
>
> We are of opinion that the policy of a "masterly inactivity," with reference to them, is the true one for the present—that is to say, *until our Convention has passed her ordinance of secession—due notice thereof been given to the Government at Washington, and a reasonable time allowed that Government for the withdrawal of their troops.* Then, if these troops are not withdrawn, *they must be driven out, be the cost what it may.* For to allow a foreign nation, and an unfriendly one, to retain possession of one foot of land upon our soil, would be an anomaly and an acknowledgment of weakness, on our part, which would make us the "laughing stock" of the world. Therefore, these places *must* become ours.
>
> But can it be supposed, for one moment, that the Government at Washington, would be guilty of the folly—the wickedness—the *crime—of attempting to hold them.* It knows perfectly well that *such an attempt would result in the immolation of every man of their garrison.* And it knows too—for its President has just said so in his Message—that no surer means could be devised for breaking up the "glorious Union," and for extinguishing forever every hope (if any there still be) of its "reconstruction."
>
> Possibly there may be among us some who would glory and rejoice in the opportunity thus to seal the bond of dissolution—and, at the same time, of placing upon the page of Carolina's history the records of another "battle of Fort Moultrie"—one, too, before the splendors of which those of the "28th June" would grow dim, brilliant as they were.
>
> But we may rest assured this opportunity will be denied us.
>
> If in this expectation we should be mistaken, however, and the bloody alternative of an *escalade* left to us, we will accept it. But let the Government at Washington bear it in mind, that as we will ask none—so, *we will give no quarter!* And, God defend the right!
>
> JASPER.

This is rather "in the 'Ercles vein,"—but there is some reason in it, nevertheless. If South Carolina is in earnest about seceding, she must take these forts, if she can; for so long as they are held by the Federal Government, the payment of duties can be enforced,—and so long as the duties are paid, secession is a mere sham. It is possible she does not mean to make any attempt upon them,—but that is simply another way of saying that she does not mean to secede.

Mr. Buchanan has no right to act upon any such presumption. He has taken upon himself a fearful responsibility in leaving those forts in their present condition. If they should be attacked, the country will hold him responsible for every life that may be lost. And if the brave garrison that now holds it should be sacrificed, the execrations of millions of our people would be heaped upon his head. Gen. Scott, Gen. Wool, every prominent officer of the army, have joined their urgent representations of the absolute necessity of sending reinforcements. He has turned to them all a deaf ear. Whatever may be the issue, he has incurred a heavy and most serious responsibility.

Peaceable Secession.

The *Tribune* has an article on secession of which the substance is contained in the following extract:

> "We fear that Southern madness may precipitate a bloody collision that all must deplore. But if ever 'seven or eight States' send agents to Washington to say, 'We want to get out of the Union,' we shall feel constrained by our devotion to Human Liberty to say, *Let them go!* And we do not see how we could take the other side without coming in direct conflict with those Rights of Man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous."

This is simply a surrender of everything like Government,—a confession that our whole political fabric is a gigantic sham. Seven or eight States have no more right to rebel against the Federal Government than has any one of them. And no State has any more right to secede from the Union, than New-York City has to secede from the State of New-York. The same regard for the "Rights of Man" which sanctions one would sanction the other. The *Tribune* may dismiss the case by styling this "running the principle into the ground," but that does not answer the argument. If South Carolina may rightfully secede, we should like the *Tribune* to tell us why New-York City may not do likewise. The "rights of man" are just as sacred here as at the South. The "right of self-government" is just as absolute in New-York as in South Carolina. Every suggestion the *Tribune* makes in favor of letting a Southern State go out of the Union, has precisely the same weight, and is just as conclusive in favor of letting New-York City secede from the State and set up an independent government for herself.

The truth is, government becomes impossible on the *Tribune's* basis. Why should any man be hung for murder, or imprisoned for theft, or punished in any way for any violation of law,—if the *Tribune's* theory that the "rights of man are paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous," is to be thus made the shield for any rebellion against the constituted authorities? The theory is not true in any such sense. The rights of man are sacred beyond all doubt; but our Constitution provides fully for their protection. If South Carolina or any other State has suffered any infringement of their rights, they can appeal to that tribunal which they have themselves created, and by whose decisions they have covenanted to abide. If this appeal fails, then there remains to them the right of *revolution*,—but that from the very nature of the case is a hostile right—a right which can only be asserted by force, and which no Government on the face of the earth can ever be expected to concede. The assertion of this right in the Declaration of Independence was not by way of appeal to the British Government for peaceable release from its authority, but was urged as a justification of our resort to arms. South Carolina can, if she pleases, urge the same right in support of her appeal to revolution,—and it will be entitled to just as much weight in the forum of nations as the intrinsic merits of her cause, and the strength of her arms, may give it. But it is utterly worthless and out of place as the basis of a claim for peaceable secession.

The *Tribune* does not seem in the least to realize the fact that the secession of a State is a disruption of the Confederacy—an abolition of the Constitution—a destruction of the Government. We have as a nation contracted debts, entered into treaty obligations, assumed duties of various kinds towards other nations. By what right can one State or ten States repudiate their share of these engagements? What possible shadow of warrant have they in morals or in national law, for throwing burdens which rest upon them, in common with others, upon the shoulders of their associates? Who has power to release them from these obligations except the great body of those who were parties to them? The whole doctrine of peaceable secession is a delusion and a snare. If it has any foundation whatever, then we have no Government. We have only the mere skeleton—the outline and pretence of a Government. The very idea of government involves the *power* to govern—the force essential to the execution of its decrees—and the right to use that force whenever the bad faith of any of the parties shall render such a resort necessary. Upon any other theory a Government is no better than a mass meeting. It would have no more authority, no more credit, no more power to make laws and execute them, than a chance gathering of individuals.

The introduction of *States* into the question does not change its character. The old Confederation dealt with the States only. When it wanted money it called on States to pay it,—and if the State refused the Government was without remedy. It was this very feature of the old Confederation which led to its destruction. It was abolished because it dealt only with States, and because it left to each State the power of virtual secession. A "more perfect Union" was felt to be necessary,—one which should have power to enforce its requisitions either with the will, or against the will, of the separate States. And therefore it was that our present Constitution dealt with *individuals* only. Its laws are for them. Its obligations are for them. It has nothing to do with States except to forbid them, in the most peremptory manner, from passing any law which shall nullify or defeat the operation of the law of Congress.

This doctrine of peaceable secession,—and the fact that it is urged by portions of the people at the North, does more than anything else to encourage the South in their present attitude of hostility to the Federal Government. We do not believe it is the belief of any considerable portion of the people of the Northern or the Western States, nor even of the Southern States themselves; and if President Buchanan had done his duty, and had given the South, from the very outset, to understand that no such doctrine would be accepted or tolerated by the General Government, and taken steps accordingly, the whole disunion movement would have ended by this time. The people have no such conception of the nature of this Government as such a doctrine implies. They believe it to be an actual *Government*,—clothed with all the powers and all the authority essential to the enforcement of its laws, and bound, at all hazards and to the last extremity, to defend itself against destruction from whatever quarter it may be threatened. And this is the theory on which they are prepared to act.

Curious Cases of Short Memory.

By reference to the proceedings had yesterday in reference to the Captain and mates of the slaver *Cora*, it will be seen that at least three high officers of the Custom-house at this port are either afflicted with shortness of memory to a degree incapacitating them for the due discharge of their duties; or that they discharge their duties with a haste, looseness and recklessness greatly tending to reconcile the public to the probable loss of their services after the 4th day of next March. Deputy-Collector Michael Hoffman swore that he preserved no recollection whatever of the person who made oath before him to the outward manifest of the *Cora*, on the occasion of her clearing from New-York upon her African voyage. He administered the oath and attested the same by his signature; but when asked could he identify the person who made the oath, Deputy-Collector Hoffman responded that "his mind was wholly blank on the subject." This utter oblivion is the more remarkable as the witness had a sharply defined recollection of several minor circumstances connected with the taking of the oath—such as that Capt. Latham's signature had been written before the document was handed to him for attestation upon the 19th day of last May.

Deputy-Collector Samuel S. Browne also gave evidence that the Captain of the *Cora* had personally appeared before him upon the 4th of last May, and made two affidavits in reference to the vessel, which affidavits he, as Deputy-Collector, had taken and attested. But Mr. Browne's mind was as "blank" as Mr. Hoffman's in reference to the question of identity; and on John Latham's being pointed out in Court to this witness, he could not even guess whether he was or was not the person who had made one affidavit in reference to the ownership of the *Cora*, and another as to the mastership.

Not much if at all clearer of recollection was Sidney P. Ingraham, Register Clerk in the Custom-house, before whom one John Latham had signed a register bond for the *Cora*, and also a crew bond. He remembered that three persons, giving their names as John Latham, J. M. Perry and Robert McCormick had executed the former bond in his presence; and that John Latham and J. M. Perry had also executed the latter bond under similar circumstances, upon the 27th of last June; but he "did not know that he could identify the person signing his name as John Latham," though he confessed, on being pressed, that he thought he had seen the prisoner Latham before, though still oblivious as to the time, place and occasion.

We call attention to the evidence of these gentlemen, not in the least desiring to question the good faith of their testimony, nor to censure them for their shortness of memory. We have to deal with the system of which they are mere exponents, and against this we protest with all due vehemence and justice. Here is a complex piece of machinery which requires five personal appearances, with at least three affidavits, the whole being designed to secure the identification of master, owner, and charterer, so that such parties may be held responsible for the after conduct of such outward-clearing vessels.

But under the system, as practiced, the sole object and aim of these precautions is utterly ignored, and the various appearances, bonds and affidavits, are merely used as so many small engines for the extortion of certain stipulated fees to the officers who hurry through their business as rapidly and carelessly as possible. That not one of these three Custom-house officers paid any heed to John Latham's appearance, is certainly strong evidence of their entire failure to understand the main objects of their respective duties—it not being an occurrence without suspicion to find a fast vessel clearing out for the West Coast of Africa, and professing to be owned, mastered and chartered by the same individual.

The Japanese Items at Last.—We have at length received the items of the Japanese bill from the Board of Aldermen, and find the amended total to be $82,822 73, the original figure of $105,000 having long since been abandoned as hopeless. This is at least a saving of $22,177 27 on the aggregate operation; and for this amount of money, rescued from certain expectant pockets, the City Treasury stands indebted alone to the exertions of the daily Press. Much as Alderman Starr may denounce the newspapers, or Alderman Brady defy them, here is a substantial victory gained by journalism over the Common Council, having for its fruits a public economy of more than twenty-two thousand dollars.

Managed as matters are and have been by our City Fathers, the present amount of the Japanese bill can scarcely be regarded as anything worse than the community had just reason to expect. If we believe that ninety-two carriages were employed steadily for seventeen days in succession at $5 each *per diem*, then the item of $7,854 50 for carriage hire may be accepted as not far from a correct result. So, too, the item of $46,335 31 for the grand ball, supper and festive decorations, may possibly be contemplated by the eye of municipal faith as not an excessive overcharge for an entertainment of which the Aldermen and Councilmen had management, and to which more than ten thousand citizens were invited. We must only hope for the best and believe all we can to the credit of our City Fathers, in return for their liberal abandonment of a net profit amounting to $22,000. It will be many a long day, we trust, before the members of our Common Council again venture to burn their fingers in any such wholesale scheme of profit as was this Japanese speculation in its original shape.

The Disunion Meeting.

We have some further revelations this morning of the character and objects of the meeting held at Mr. Lathers' office on Saturday last. In another column will be found a very frank avowal of its designs, contained in a letter intended to be private and confidential, addressed by Mr. Lathers to sundry gentlemen in South Carolina, and asking them to coöperate in its purposes.

Mr. Lathers informs his correspondents that he is a South Carolinian, and that he holds himself ready to respond to the call of the Governor, "should the State need her absent sons to aid in the defence of her soil." He states further that he has consulted Gen. Dix, Mr. O'Conor, and other distinguished men,—who "earnestly desire that the *South should be united for the coming contest under the new Administration*,—and failing in a peaceful solution of the issues, under a joint demand of a Southern Convention of the States aggrieved, *they will regard secession as the only remedy left for the South*, and the North as powerless to resist it."

This shows the spirit and purpose of the meeting. It was a meeting of *sympathizers with the Disunionists*,—whose object was to retain the aid of the South in breaking down the incoming Administration, and who avow their readiness, in the event of failure, to act openly with the secession party. It was a party meeting,—held for party purposes, and aiming only at party results.

We have no objection to such meetings. But the men engaged in them have no right to misrepresent their real character. Mr. Lathers has no right to palm himself off as a New-Yorker, or as an American, when he avows his paramount loyalty to South Carolina and his readiness to take arms in aid of her resistance to the General Government. The gentlemen who were associated with him have no right to pretend that they are uttering the voice of the North, or even of New-York, when they promise the South to sustain them in secession if they fail to overthrow the Republican Party. They owe it to their Southern friends not to deceive them by any such false representations.

They misrepresent the sentiments and purposes even of the Democratic Party in the Northern States. That party will never rally in support of secession under any circumstances, except in case of some flagrant invasion of Southern rights. They understand too well their duties as American citizens. They have too high a regard for the Union,—too devoted a loyalty to the Constitution, thus to sacrifice both to the ambition or necessities of any party.

Mr. Lathers will find many men in this City to sympathize with his views and to share his pledges. But out of this City the proceedings of his meeting will only awaken the indignant resentment of the great mass of the people.

We have received the reply of Judge Magrath to this epistle from Mr. Lathers,—but it is too long for publication. It enters into an elaborate refutation of Mr. L.'s statements, declines to acknowledge any special obligation to him or his associates for their defence of Southern institutions, but says it must be to *them* a gratifying reflection that they have been performing their duty. He closes by saying that nothing can swerve South Carolina from the course she has resolved on pursuing, and adds that "the presence of any persons among us, however respectable, charged with the task of urging upon us a change of our purpose, would be unprofitable and unpleasant."

Mob Law Invoked.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has very little faith in the efforts of "Crisis Committees" to save the Union. It thinks that much more could be accomplished by "popular demonstrations against the presses and leaders" that have advocated the election of Lincoln. Special attention is directed to the Times, *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Commercial*, in this connection.

The *Enquirer*, by these insolent and brutal incitements, affords a tempting illustration of the style and tone of the society which it denounces us for not admiring. It has allies here who sympathize with its brutality and would take special pleasure in earning its admiration and applause. But that journal and those whom it serves will learn that mobs have little terror here when they threaten to suppress the discussion of political subjects. Every blow they strike recoils upon the heads of those who employ them. The damage they inflict upon the cause they assail is temporary and trifling. The Times Building is somewhat conspicuous. Any mob the *Enquirer* may employ can very readily find its way to our office.

Ways and Means of Secession.—A Joint Committee of the South Carolina Legislature has been discussing the best mode of supplying Postal facilities for the State after its secession. They object to employing Adams' Express, as inadequate to the purpose,—and recommend the *continuance of the present system.* The Postmasters will of course resign, in order to be released from their oath to support the Federal Constitution; but they will immediately resume their functions and go on as if nothing had happened. The Committee state that they "have reason to believe the Federal Government will not be adverse to this plan."

It is quite likely that if South Carolina can have the assistance of the Federal Government in her attempt at secession, she may succeed. And thus far, we are compelled to say, appearances indicate that she has good grounds for expecting it. Possibly a time may come when it will be withdrawn, and it will be well enough for them to be prepared for such a contingency.

The Meeting at Mr. Lathers'.—An erroneous impression may exist that the gentlemen whose names are published as having been invited to this meeting were present, approving the resolutions which were passed. This is not so; several of those gentlemen were not present. We know that Mr. Hamilton (John C. Hamilton, Esq.,) was not present. His *History of the Republic of the United States* shows that Congress has a full discretion as to the removal of slaves into the Territories of the United States—a discretion which has been directly exerted under the auspices of Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, receiving their official sanction.

To Call at Cape Race.—The steamship *City of Washington*, which sailed from this port on Saturday, will call at Cape Race for later dispatches, which can be left with Geo. Stokes, Esq., No. 7 Broad-street. The *City of Washington* will be due off the Cape on Wednesday morning.

Thanks.—We are indebted to Adams' Express Company for a file of New-Orleans papers to the 13th inst. inclusive—of course in advance of the mail.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BOHEMIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT

Interesting Commercial Advices.

EFFECT OF THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Advance in Consols---American Securities in Demand.

Large Shipments of Gold to America.

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, Dec. 16, via Sackville, Monday, Dec. 17.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on Thursday, Dec. 6, *via* Londonderry 7th, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M. to-day, (Sunday,) and was boarded by the Press yacht.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 6th.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 6th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 6th.

The Empress Eugenie paid a brief visit to Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, on the 4th. The visit only lasted two hours.

The supplementary Tariff Convention between France and England had been published. It regulates the duties on textile fabrics.

A large repeal meeting had been held in Dublin.

Apprehensions of a monetary crisis in Paris had subsided. The Bank of France was largely gaining specie.

The Bourse was firm and higher. The rentes closed at 70f. 70c.

M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, had been created Minister without a portfolio.

Count Persigny had presented letters of recall to the English Court and returned to Paris.

The Emperor had granted permission to the Baltimore battalion to visit Paris, fully accoutred, next Spring.

The seige of Gaeta continued, but it was reported that the fire of the besiegers had slackened. Provisions were getting scarce in the fortress.

Victor Emanuel continued at Palermo, where he was received with great enthusiasm.

There were rumors of increasing insurrectionary movements in Abruzzi.

Unimportant demonstrations in Naples and elsewhere were put down.

It was reported that Napoleon had intimated to Francis II. the inability of further resistance.

There were vague rumors that Cardinal Antonelli had resigned.

The Official Austrian Journal contradicts the rumors of negotiations for the cession of Venetia.

Later dates from India had been received, but were unimportant.

Disturbances were imminent from the collection of the income tax.

The report that the English prisoners at Peking had been maltreated, and even beheaded, was not credited.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The funds on the 5th continued buoyant. Consols advanced ⅛d., but the advance was partially lost before the close.

Financial advices from New-York were anxiously watched for. Those by the *Prince Albert* were contradictory, and produced but slight effect.

The discount market was moderately active, and the supply was adequate to the demand. The best bills were negotiated at 4¾ ℘ cent.

Business at the Bank was moderate. No gold was withdrawn on the 5th.

A ship, with two days' later news from Melbourne, and it was supposed £125,000 in gold, had reached the English Channel, but her advices were not landed.

Wm. Moxan, an extensive contractor, of London, had suspended.

Thomas Piper & Son, an old and extensive building firm, were also in difficulties.

The improvement and activity in American Railway Securities continued on the 5th, Illinois Central and Erie being specially in demand.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

There is no political news of importance.

Gold is being withdrawn from the Bank for America.

The *Persia*, to sail to-morrow for New-York, is expected to take fully £200,000 Sterling.

The money market is unchanged. Consols are quoted 93⅞@94 for money and account.

Illinois Central shares are quoted 28@27 discount; Erie shares, 34½@35½; New-York Central shares, 78@80.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Chronicle* says that Parliament will meet on the 5th of February, and the Reform bill has not yet been discussed by the Cabinet.

A deputation, which includes two members of Parliament, has been appointed to convey an invitation to Garibaldi to visit England.

The *Times* publishes full details of the expedition of the *Bulldog* and *Fox*, for ascertaining the feasibility of the projected North Atlantic telegraph. The results are pronounced highly satisfactory and encouraging.

The *Times* has another editorial on the political split in the United States, and expresses the hope that the quarrel may give way to a calm, in which the real difficulties of the Slavery question may be met and quietly answered.

FRANCE.

Marshall Vaillant has been created Minister of the Emperor's household.

It is stated that no one was aware of the Emperor's purpose respecting the decree relative to the Constitution till he revealed the document to his astounded Ministers in council, where it met with some opposition.

The Bourse on the 5th was heavy and lower. Rentes 70f. 60c.

ITALY.

The siege of Gaeta continued.

The garrison replied to the fire from the batteries of Cialdini. Four batteries had commenced operations on the place.

The Count of Syracuse had died suddenly at Sienna, on the 4th, of apoplexy.

The *Consulta Generale* had opened at Naples.

The Government explanations to the Consulta produced a good impression.

Poerio was elected Vice-President of the Consulta, after having refused the post of Minister, without a portfolio.

Gen. Benedek had inspected the Austrian fortresses of the Venetian quadrilateral. He had also assembled the officers at Venice, and told them to prepare for the eventualities of an energetic defence.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Fears were entertained of a general rising in Little Wallachia.

Twenty of the principal merchants at Crajona had been killed by the militia during a disturbance.

The Archbishop and President of the Council had been arrested at Jassey.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Nov. 10 had arrived.

The news was generally anticipated.

At Bombay business was suspended, in consequence of the bazaar dealers having combined to suspend all purchases till the authorities paid attention to the grievances of the income-tax.

Calcutta dates are to Nov. 9. Exchange on London 2s. 1d. Freights to London 45s.@55s. ℘ ton.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Dec. 6.—The sales of Cotton in this market for the three days ending yesterday (Wednesday) foot up 19,000 bales, of which 2,500 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market is generally unchanged, and closed dull.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm for Yarns, but Cloths had a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report buyers of Breadstuffs demanding a reduction, in consequence of heavy arrivals from America. Flour dull and easier, but quotations unchanged. Wheat is tending downward, but with more demand, at a slight decline on the inferior qualities; red, 10s. 9d.@12s. 6d.; white, 12s.@13s. 6d. Corn dull and 6d.@9d. lower; mixed and yellow, 37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same circulars report Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 70s., in retail. Tallow dull at 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Rosin dull at 5s.@5s. 3d. for Common. Spirits Tur-

[illegible] dull at 33s. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Pot Ashes quiet at 29s.; Pearls quiet at 29s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull, with a declining tendency. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Tea dull and easier, but prices unchanged. Rice dull. Tallow steady at 60s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railway securities were in active request, and rates of all kinds had advanced slightly.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 7.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 49,000 bales, of which 3,500 were taken by speculators, and 2,500 to exporters. The market opened very dull, and all qualities declined ⅛d., owing to the American panic, but at the close there was rather more inquiry, which was freely met. The sales of Friday (to-day) were 8 000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,400, the maket closing steady. The authorized quotations were:

Fair Orleans	7⅝d.	Middling Orleans	6⅞d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Mobile	6 13-16d.
Fair Uplands	7¼d.	Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 580,000 bales, of which 450,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour quiet, but steadier. Wheat has an advancing tendency. Corn dull. Provisions are quiet.

From Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Dec. 17.

The California Overland Coach and Pike's Peak Express Coach, with five passengers from Denver, 13th, passed here at 3 P. M. yesterday, leaving the following report:

DENVER, Thursday, Dec. 13.

H. DUNCAN, working with six men, took from his claim in Georgia Gulch, last week, in twenty-one working hours, over $500 in nuggets alone, from $1 to $30 value each. There was also fine gold enough to pay all working expenses. Mr. DUNCAN is said to have cleared $500 per week every week since the 1st January last. The incoming coaches bring no passengers, but go out loaded. The roads are excellent, and the weather fine.

The Rock Island Railroad Company vs. J. W. Bissel.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 17.

In the case of the Rock Island Railroad Co. against J. W. BISSEL, for conspiracy to burn the railroad bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island, was concluded last night. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The jury based their verdict on the ground that the bridge was erroneously described in the indictment. BISSEL was rearrested last night for a conspiracy to burn that part of the bridge belonging to the Rock Island Railroad Company, and was held to bail, which he refused to give, and went to jail.

Suspected Fillibusters in Honduras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 17.

Later advices from Honduras state that great excitement existed at Ruatan, Truxillo and Omoa, in consequence of the report that a number of men had arrived at Ruatan who were supposed to be fillibusters. A large steamer with a schooner in tow full of men had also been seen off the coast. Trade was entirely neglected in consequence of these suspicious movements.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 17.

This evening, as EDWARD BROWN, a wholesale liquor merchant, was endeavoring to collect a bill from DENNIS MCCARTHY, the latter shot him. The ball took effect in the eye, causing immediate death. MCCARTHY gave himself up. He alleges it was done out of self-defence.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 17.

The tavern connected with the extensive cattle-yard of BURRUS & DICKEY, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. All the inmates escaped but two, PHINEAS DICKEY, a son of one of the proprietors, and JANE BURNS, a servant. Miss ELLEN DICKEY threw herself from a second-story window, severely injuring her spine. There were more or less injured in escaping, and all suffered intensely from the cold, being obliged to remain unsheltered in their night clothes. Loss on building and furniture about $6,000; insured for $3,000.

Burning of a Schooner.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Dec. 17.

The schooner *Frederick William*, for Boston, with a cargo of resin, turpentine, cotton and tar, was burned last night, in Cape Fear River, 20 miles below town. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew were saved.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 17.

The building No. 42 Main-street, occupied by M. WAILER as a clothing store, was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $6,000; insured. BOWEN & DENNING's confectioners, loss $2,000; insured.

Movements of Senator Seward.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 17.

Senator SEWARD has been in the city for the last three days. He left at noon to-day with his family for Auburn.

Death of the British Consul at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 17.

WILLIAM HENRY OVENDEN, the British Consul, died here to-day of a disease of the brain, induced by a severe cold.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To a cold bachelor afflicted with midnight twitches of the crisis, and doomed to awaken to spasms of financial apprehension, there is something hardened and alarming, if not positively impertinent, in the title of Mr. WALLACK's latest production, "To Marry or Not to Marry?" Without stopping to inquire by what right a manager dares thus propound to a rising and expectant community so monstrous a question, we will at once admit that, under ordinary circumstances, that same community would reply to it with what the French call effusion. But in times like these it is really not right to have a topic which so many ingenious youths are trying to dodge, blurted out in so abrupt a manner. Imagine the feelings of Adolphus as he leads forth the blushing Celestine to partake of a frugal, but emotional, ice-cream, when he perceives with horror that her lovely eyes are furtively, but suggestively, glancing at the monstrous plaquard containing Mr. WALLACK's indiscreet query. What agony must that gallant fellow endure in the interval which yawns like a century between that horrid "poster" and an easy change of the subject of conversation?

If the parties immediately interested are willing to forgive Mr. WALLACK, we are sure the general public will gladly do so, for a more agreeable piece than the one to which we are referring has not been produced at this house for some time. Mrs INCHBALD—"whose maiden name was SIMPSON"—without any great or brilliant characteristics as a writer, possessed an easy vein of conversation and an abundance of trite antitheses, such as ladies are apt to use in their sallies with the other sex. These constitute the salient points of the comedy called "To Marry or Not to Marry," which otherwise is scarcely remarkable either for originality of plot, or striking development of character. The situations are good, and possess the happy faculty of arriving at the right moment. For this we have certainly to thank the adapter, who has rendered good service to the comedy by clipping it to the proportions of three acts.

We do not remember to have seen a light and airy work more charmingly performed by all the artists engaged in its representation. Miss GANNON, for whom all the best bits have been reserved, was deliciously *naive*, and left absolutely nothing to be desired. Mrs. HOEY, whose part is embarrassing from its very meagerness, rendered it with a naturalness and grace which, to our taste, made it all-sufficient and important. We regard it as one of her happiest successes. Miss FANNY MORANT was very good. Mr. LESTER, as the conventional hero, wedded to books, and opposed to matrimony, gave all proper importance to his *rôle*, and frequently redeemed it from utter namby-pambyness. Mr. BLAKE, although, as usual, defective in the text, was satisfying to the eye, and created much merriment. The piece obtained a very complete success, and will undoubtedly form a pleasant feature at this establishment for many weeks to come. Mr. LESTER announced it for repetition.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—We are requested to state that Mr. ROBERTS, the artist whose scenic triumph in the last act of the "Seven Sisters" is one of its greatest attractions, has not seceded from this establishment, but on the contrary has just laid in several tons of paint and a perfect Central Park of canvas, for the purpose of amusing his spare moments.

MR. RAREY.—The great horse tamer has been secured by the indefatigable manager of Niblo's Theatre, and will make his first appearance at that establishment on Saturday, the 29th inst. Mr. RAREY, we understand, offers a reward for vicious horses, and will select the worst for taming before the public.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST appeared here last evening in SHAKESPEARE's play of "Richard the Third," and in a performance of much vigor, fairly excited the enthusiasm of a very large audience. The tragedy has been placed upon the stage in the careful way for which this Theatre is celebrated. It will be repeated on Wednesday.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE JAPANESE RECEPTION BILL—THE ITEMS AT LAST—THE SUM TOTAL, $82,822 73—THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS' PERQUISITES—JUDGES AT LOGGERHEADS, &C., &C., &C.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman CORNELL presented the statement of the expenses of the Japanese Reception Committee, amounting in the aggregate to $82,822 73, and moved that the paper be entered on the minutes, as follows:

THE ITEMS.

Simeon Leland & Co.'s bills:	
Steamer *Alida* refreshments	$1,017 00
Japanese Board	17,910 51
Naval Commissioners' Board	2,120 00
Philadelphia Committee's Board	252 73
Board of twenty Policemen	700 00
Rooms, &c., for Reception Committee	728 50
Ball and Supper	38,663 00
Bill of Decorations	7,472 31
Total	$69,064 65
Expenses of Committee to and from Washington and Philadelphia	$450 00
Music Bills, First Division	2,914 75
Badges for Committee	97 50
Steamer *Alida*, use of	500 00
Services of Secretaries	300 00
S. Simpson, Platform Union-square	56 65
A. H. Keich, Bill of Printing	247 00
H. B. Dodworth's Bill, steamer *Alida*	110 00
H. B. Dodworth's Bill for Ball	630 00
Total	$5,306 20
Bills for advertising in six papers	$121 23
Carriage Bills:	
Geo F. Bellows	$3,574 00
G. W. Butts	2,468 50
N. & R. S. Conklin	2,012 00—$7,854 00
Printing, Stationery, &c.:	
Edmund Jones & Co	476 75
Total of all	$82,822 73

Alderman BOOLE said he had one remark to make in regard to the bill—in regard to the employment of the steamboat *Alida*. He saw by the papers that it had been asserted in the Board of Councilmen by some of its members that the bill for purchasing the steamboat was $2,000. That was injustice to the gentleman from whom the boat was purchased.

Alderman CORNELL—You did not purchase her, did you?

Alderman BOOLE—That shows the Press, as well as members of this Board, how little these gentlemen know about these matters about which they talk. When I heard of it, Sir, I supposed it was for the purpose of ridiculing, not only the reception of the Japanese, but for ridiculing the Committee. Now, the idea that the Committee paid $2,000 for a steamboat to go down to Amboy was purely absurd. The public will see that the bill was $500.

The bill was ordered printed in the minutes.

A resolution was passed calling upon the Street Commissioner for information as to the authority for changing the grade of Worth-street from West Broadway to Church-street. Alderman BRADY said the grade was being altered considerably without authority.

On a motion to remit assessment on the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which was carried, Alderman BRADY said the Chair (Alderman PECK) could not vote, because he was interested in the question. He (BRADY) could not vote for it unless he was counted "in."

The CHAIR—The public has already counted the gentleman "in."

A resolution from the Councilmen, appropriating $10,000 for salaries of the Legislative Department, was carried, and the former action, transferring the appropriation for the Russ pavement to that purpose, was rescinded.

The Comptroller was authorized to make arrangements for purchasing the property No. 78 West Fortieth-street, for the occupancy of Engine Company No. 18, and the Street Commissioner was authorized to advertise for proposals for building a new house for Engine Company No. 31.

THE SALARY OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Alderman PLATT offered a resolution that the salary of the Public Administrator be increased from $1,200 to $5,000 per annum. He said that the present salary had been fixed at the founding of the office, and yet that office paid into the City Treasury $5,000 or $6,000 annually.

Alderman OWENS objected to such a heavy increase. He wanted the proposition referred to a Committee for investigation.

Alderman STARR wanted the bill voted down immediately.

Alderman GENET said the perquisites of the office were not now as much as in former times, when thousands and thousands of dollars were realized from it. But the various Republican State Administrations had seen fit to cut off and knock down all these little "pickings." Now that the perquisites were cut off, he wanted to see the officers well paid.

Alderman DARRAGH objected to this general increase of salaries.

Alderman GENET—Did the gentleman vote for increasing the salaries in the Comptroller's office?

Alderman DARRAGH—No, Sir.

Mr. BRADY wanted to know from Mr. GENET in what manner the Legislature had interefered with the office?

Alderman GENET said the Public Administrator was now obliged to make return under oath of all monies received.

Alderman BRADY said the Public Administration made his money by the use of the funds coming into his hands. Why, the Mayor gets only $5,000.

Alderman GENET—(ironically)—That is too bad. The Mayor has not had many perquisites this year. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—I would vote to give the Mayor $25,000 a year.

The resolution was finally laid on the table.

THE JUDGES QUARRELING.

A communication was received from the Judge of the Superior Court, Part 2, complaining that the Supreme Court Judges refused to allow the Superior Court to take possession of the room set aside for the use of the latter at the last meeting of the Board. The Superior Court was therefore obliged to adjourn over.

The paper was ordered printed in the minutes, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A VETO FROM THE MAYOR—THE ROWDIES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—ANOTHER STEAM FIRE ENGINE—APPROPRIATION FOR THE INFANTS' HOME.

There was a large lobby attendance at the meeting of the Board last evening, prominent among whom was the munificent Japanese caterer, Mr. Warren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution requiring the line of stages running from Thirty-second-street up Broadway to Manhattanville, to pay a license fee of $20, instead of $5, as now required. The grounds of the veto are that said line is not a rival of other lines, and does not traverse a portion of the City that is paved to that extent which those lines do that are charged $20 for a license.

Mr. SHAW offered a resolution, which was adopted, rescinding the resolution formerly adopted by both Boards, and signed by the Mayor, appropriating $8,000 from the fund for grooving the Broadway pavement, to the payment of the salaries of the members of the Common Council. A resolution was then adopted appropriating $10,000 from the common treasury for that purpose, to be incorporated in the tax levy.

The case of Engine Companies Nos. 13 and 21, disbanded by the Fire Commissioners for fighting, came upon the question of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in refusing to confirm the action of the Fire Commissioners.

Mr. PINCKNEY spoke against concurring with the other Board and in favor of confirming the act of disbandment. He said that a stigma rested upon the Fire Department in consequence of the rowdy conduct of some of the members connected therewith, and as the result of this a strong public feeling was growing up in favor of a paid Fire Department. The honest and peaceable citizens connected with the Department were anxious to get rid of this rowdy element, but their efforts in that behalf were thwarted by the action of the Common Council, who protected the rowdies for political reasons. It was the duty of this Board to aid the Fire Commissioners in purging the Department of its unworthy members, who were bringing it into disgrace.

Mr. BAULCH and Mr. SHAW contended that the Fire Commissioners had exceeded their authority in disbanding both companies, and that instead of disbanding they should have expelled the guilty members, and allowed the innocent to remain in the Department.

The motion to concur was lost for want of a constitutional vote, being 13 ayes to 9 nays. On motion the subject was then referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The Board concurred to authorize the purchase of a steam fire engine for Engine Company No. 42, at a cost not exceeding $4,000; also to appropriate $7,000 to complete the building for the Infants' Home; also to increase the salary of the Assistant Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies to $2,000.

Adjourned to Thursday evening.

CITY ASHES AND GARBAGE.

The following orders have just been issued by the City Inspector:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1860.

GENERAL ORDER.

To Mr. ——, Street Inspector, —— Ward:

SIR: You will see that the following directions and instructions, relative to the removal of Ashes and Garbage, are carried into effect.

1. The Ward of which you are Street Inspector must be divided fairly into separate Ash Districts, making each district as nearly equal as possible, and taking into consideration the distance from the dumping ground. A list of the districts and names of persons having charge of the same must be filed in this office.

2. Each ash-cartman must commence at the farthest point of his district each day at the same hour, and go through his route in regular order from day to day—first removing all the ashes in boxes, barrels, &c., and then, returning to where he first commenced, clean up the gutters and streets where ashes and garbage may have been thrown or spilled. Every ash-cartman must be provided with a pickaxe and keep it with his cart constantly.

3. It is your duty to suspend all ash-cartmen who do not comply with these regulations, or do not keep their districts clean of ashes and garbage, and report such suspension to this office forthwith. All ash-cartmen must be provided with bells, and ring them while going through their district.

4. No ash cartman, without permission, will be allowed to collect ashes out of his own district.

5. Boys will not be permitted to drive or have charge of any cart employed under the direction of this department.

6. Each Street Inspector will be required to report himself at this office daily, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order of DAN. E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1860.

Mr. ——, Health Warden —— Ward:

SIR: It will hereafter, until further notice, be a portion of your duty daily to examine the several streets, avenues, &c., of your Ward, and report to this office, before 1 o'clock each day, their condition as to the removal of ashes and garbage therefrom, and in what streets, if any, the removal of the same has been neglected, together with the cause, if you can ascertain, why such neglect has occurred. Yours, &c.,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE COUNTY DEPOSITS.

THE COMMITTEE AND THE MAYOR.

The Supervisors Committee of Inquiry in relation to the county deposits, held another meeting yesterday afternoon, when it was expected the Mayor would be present. After the Committee had been in session some time, Mr. J. B. AULD, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, appeared and stated that the Mayor was engaged presiding at a meeting of the Commissioners of Health. Mr. PURDY advised that the Committee wait a while for the Mayor, and it was finally agreed to wait half-an-hour. When that time had elapsed, and the Mayor had not made his appearance, a motion was made to adjourn over for a day, and then to send another messenger. Another messenger was sent, and he met still another messenger from the Mayor, with the information that he (the Mayor) would be with the Committee very soon. The Committee waited, and finally the Mayor appeared, with an apology for having kept the Committee waiting.

When the Mayor had taken a seat, Mr. BLUNT asked him whether he had ever made any arrangements for the payment of interest on the deposits, and he answered that he had not.

Mr. BLUNT then asked whether he knew of any arrangement whatever having been made with any bank for the payment of such interest, and he said he did not. In continuation, the Mayor said he was in favor of requiring the payment of interest on the deposits, and had expressed such to the Common Council, but they had not taken any action in the matter.

Mr. BLUNT said that was a !. The Mayor departed, and the Board adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concluded the canvass of the returns of the recent election, and authorized its publication in all the leading papers. The official canvass makes no change in the result as previously published.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE $800 ROBBERY.—ALEXANDER SCHULTZ, the young man arrested last week on suspicion of having robbed an emigrant named JOHN GEISLER of $800, on the New-York and Erie ferry-boat, was discharged yesterday morning, upon giving bonds in $800 for his appearance at the January term of Court. Detective LAWSON, of New York, came over in the forenoon to cause the arrest of SCHULTZ, on suspicion of having forged a mortgage for $3,500, upon which parties in Newark were swindled out of $2,800 worth of goods. A telegraph dispatch was sent to one of these gentlemen to identify the prisoner, but before his arrival SCHULTZ was bailed out. In passing down Montgomery-street, in company with a woman, SCHULTZ saw two officers ahead, when he turned and fled.

A WOMAN ROBBED IN THE STREET.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, as Mrs. ESMYRE, residing at No. 34 Grand-street, Jersey City, was walking along Hudson-street, near Grand, in company with a sister-in-law, she was suddenly seized and held firmly by two boys, while two others rifled her pockets of a purse containing a few dollars in money. After obtaining their booty, the young scamps fled, and thus far have escaped arrest.

SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.—In the cases of FREDERICK HAUTSCH and JAMES GRIMES, charged with keeping open their places, and exposing liquor, Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, rendered his decision yesterday morning. He fined them $20 each.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Holiday Presents.

A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Panic Prices

AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
and No. 214 Broadway.

Foreseeing that both goods and wages must come down in the Spring, we have determined to close out our immense stock of men's fashionable Winter Clothing, at a VAST REDUCTION on the present current rates. Remember that the entire stock is to be peremptorily sold BELOW COST, and make your purchases early.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Holiday Notice.

AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,

May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing CHRISTMAS TREES.

Also, Boxes for Presents, Rouleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary.

He has, also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.

The public are invited to call and examine.

At Retail until the 31st of December.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.

Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

Linen Collars made to Order,

At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Dress Shirts made to Order,

In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Under Garments and Hosiery

Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines

At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.

FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c.,
suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Notice.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of every description, comprising Light Gaiters of all kinds, suitable for the Holidays, and all to be sold at half-price. We also state that we have reduced all the stock twenty-five per cent. less than former prices. CAHILL & WOOD, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lander

Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Neuralgia! Neuralgia!

Persons suffering from any nervous complaint, especially neuralgia and headache, will find speedy and permanent relief by using Peruvian Syrup. Wholesale and Retail, at No. 429 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

White's Holiday Soft Hats, for Young GENTS, JUST OUT, to be had only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.
FURS, FURS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin's, No. 513 Broadway, Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs, Children's Furs, in Sets, Gents' Fur Capes, Collars, Gloves and Sleigh Robes.

Iron Work for Buildings.—[illegible] Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

For Christmas Trees.

Fancy Articles, Candies, Mottoes, Bon-Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., &c.

For New-Year's Table: Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, Salad, Charlotte Russe, Ice Cream, &c., &c.
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Misses', Boys' and Infants'

HATS and CAPS in great variety and elegant styles, at lowest prices, to suit the present season.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
No. 303 Canal-st., three doors west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory. No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory. No. 16 Bond-st.

New Patent Hair Dressing Machine—For dressing ladies' hair in five minutes. Price $1 50 each, at LAERD'S, Nos. 737 and 439 Broadway.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men now ready, at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SHERMAN—MONTEJO.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 17, at the Cathedral, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes, SAMUEL SHERMAN, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, of New-York, to La Señorita Doña MERCEDES, daughter of Don Manuel Montejo, of Puerto Principe, Island of Cuba.

☞ Havana and Puerto Principe papers please copy.

HAFF—VAN DUZER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. Chapin, STEPHEN HAFF, Jr, to KATE, eldest daughter of Wm. A. Van Duzer.

WITHERSPOON—TAYLOR.—In Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., assisted by Rev. F. J. Goodwin, D. D., Rev. G. WITHERSPOON, of Buffalo, N. Y., and CORA V., daughter of the late Alexander Taylor, Esq., of Cardenas, Cuba.

DIED.

LANGDON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 17, Mr. THOMAS W. LANGDON, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 81 West 32d-st., on Thursday next 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

GIFFING.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 16, ISAAC H. GIFFING, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Christopher Giffing, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 53 Bank st., without further invitation.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Saturday last, Dec. 15, WILLIAM BUTLER, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Veteran Corps of 1812, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 Thompson-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

COX.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 16, after a lingering illness, Rev. RICHARD COX, late Rector of Zion Church, Murray Hill, and of St. John's, St. Croix.

The clergy, his friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison av. and 38th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M. The body will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, DANIEL Y. TOWNSEND, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 409 4th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock.

STONE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 16, ANN FRANCES, wife of George E. Stone, in the 28th year of her age.

Her remains will be removed to Mount Auburn Cemetery for interment, and the funeral services will take place at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, 19th inst., from the residence of her brother, B. F. Kendall, in Brookline, Mass.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SHACKELTON.—In Jersey City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 16, MARY LOUISA, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Ellen Shackelton, aged 18 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 208 South 4th st., without further invitation.

FASH.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Sunday evening, Dec. 16, Capt. JACOB FASH, late of New-York, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 19th inst., from his late residence, in South Bergen. Carriages will be in attendance at the Jersey City Ferry at 1 P. M. The Lafayette and Bergen cars pass by his late residence.

SPADER.—In Marlboro', N. J., on Monday, Dec. 17, JOHN SPADER, late of Jamaica, aged 71 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, 19th, at 12 o'clock from the Reformed Dutch Church, Jamaica. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

TILDEN.—In New-Lebanon, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 11, Mrs. POLLY YOUNGLOVE TILDEN, relict of the late Elam Tilden.

LOVEJOY.—In Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, SARAH J., third daughter of Robert H. and Betsey Lovejoy, aged 20 years. Also, at the same place, on Friday, Dec. 14, CORNELIA, youngest daughter of the same parents, aged 13 years.

FAIRMAN.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 14, of paralysis, FRANKLIN F. FAIRMAN, formerly of the City of New-York.

His remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

☞ These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 599, Dec. 17, 1860.

19, 48, 4, 2, 17, 15, 28, 51, 6, 7, 44, 9, 61, 42.

Class No. 600, Dec. 17, 1860.

60, 59, 65, 41, 48, 13, 40, 45, 77, 74, 24, 62, 25, 56.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 17, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, (next to the ladies' entrance.)
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.

We have opened a splendid assortment of goods in our line at the lowest possible prices, and earnestly solicit a call. BISHOP & REIN.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,

Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.

When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers, and all external pains or aches.

Price, 25 cents.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS

Cured in a few hours, and the Skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 288 4th-av. By mail 25c.
In Brooklyn by J. EAGLETON, No. 214 Court-st.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends will celebrate the 240th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and the 55th Anniversary of the Society by a Dinner at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec 22, at 6 o'clock precisely. Tickets may be obtained of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

C. A. STETSON,
L. B. WYMAN,
S. N. STEBBINS,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand in their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting.

WM. M. EVARTS, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

SKATES, SKATES.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of fine and low-priced. Also, Wostleholm's pocket and J. Rogers & Sons pocket and ivory table cutlery. A. T. RUSSEL, Hardware, No. 137 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

GRAND HOP
OF THE
"CITY WIDE-AWAKES,"
AT
THE NEW (IRVING) HALL,
Opposite the Academy of Music,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA SEVENTH-REGIMENT BAND.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

BLUE BADGE.

E. M. Hulbert,
C. S. Van Nordan,
Frank J. White,
J. S. Root,
F. Thorn,
Henry Elcock,
Geo. Chester,
E. B. Coffin,
T. J. Hemma.
Myer Dettenhofer,
H. L. Emmons, Jr.
George F. Opdyke,
Charles Hobb Jr.,
Simon D. Conklin,
John Ross,
H. L. Hills,
E. C. Alphonse,
J. S. Ritterband,
A. D. Haight,
T. Hood,
W. J. Ellis,
Francis F. Taylor,
Chas. B. Coffin,
J. R. Galbraith,
G. W. Branhall,
Robert E. Coffin,
F. A. Sill,
A. B. Purdy,
John Kelly,
W. H. Rodgers,
T. E. Grippin,
Levi Sweetger,
Henry Palmer,
H. Reynolds,
William Miller,
Charles M. Requa,
Wallace Dickson,
William Mellen,
F. M. Patrick,
A. C. Maclanchean,
Chas. A. Perry,
N. L. Farnham.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

PINK BADGE.

Allan Rutherford,
William F. Camp,
J. B. Cummings,
C. P. Patrick,
J. H. Baker,
T. W. B. Hughes,
A. Hayward,
James S. Earle,
Wm. S. Opdyke
John Sanderson,
Anthony Allaire,
Isaac Smith,
William Davidson,
A. L. Curtis,
Wm. S. Clark,
L. E. Mansfield,
R. F. Mather,
L. K. Bingham,
James Fox,
J. G. Snelling,
Geo Montagne,
Thomas Tate, Jr.,
John H. Cuthbert,
Wm. S. Farvey,
Chas. F. Hemma,
Adam C. Sumner,
C. L. Pierce,
R. G. Allerton,
J. S. Cooper,
Thos. L. Thornell,
Wm. W. Titus,
Th. B. Adriance,
Geo. R. Brandon,
C. F. Roe,
John Collins,
Geo. R. Latham,
John T. Cuyler,
John D. Sypher,
H. Rockafellar,
Henry Cushing,
John D. Slayback,
Wm. L. Kellogg,
John Thorn,
R. W. Turner,
J. Fred. Greene,
Robert L. Walker,
H. J. Foster,
J. R. Hudson,
L. G. Woodhouse,
Geo. H. Gale,
Chas. F. Heslin,
Geo. T. Burroughs,
S. B. Parks,
Rich'd L. Haydock,
E. Forman,
Willis G. Keeny,
G. W. Taylor,
Edwin Arthur,
M. B. Shaw,
W. P. Richardson,
G. W. Millar,
J. McCantis,
W. A. Jackson,
Allan Bain,
J. B. Randol,
Aug. E. Conkey,
C. P. Upson,
John Osgood,
John B. Bartell,
A. L. Palmer,
L. B. Hutchinson,
Chas. E. Simpson,
J. O. Bedell,
J. S. Moore,
James Landon,
J. Forbes Morris,
A. H. Allan,
C. D. Stocking,
John Penberthy,
Steph. C. Oakley,
William Kahant,
C. C. Poillon,
R. G. Falconer,
Geo. Marshall,
Irvin P. Favor,
J. C. Mersereau,
E. L. Perot,
Lewis T. Miller,

A. M. COFFIN, President.
A. C. HILLS,
R. E. JEFFRIES, } Vice-Prest's.
W. R. BUTTERWORTH,
F. H. PINCKEY, Rec Sec.
I. W. STEWARD, Cor. Sec.
S. A. BUNCE, Treasurer.

Tickets, $2; can be obtained from any member of the Club, or of the following Committee:

A. M. COFFIN, No. 54 Front-st.
E. M. HULBERT, No 65 Pearl-st.
C. E. HEMMA, No. 30 West Broadway.
W. F. CAMP, No. 84 Broad-st.
THOMAS L. HOWELL, No. 48 Wall-st.
F. H. PINCKNEY, Office Tax Receiver, Park.
ALLAN RUTHERFORD, No, 128 Broadway.
WM. P. RICHARDSON, No. 111 Broadway.
GEORGE MARSHALL, No. 17 West 27th-st,

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.

In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of

SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.

These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.

IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.

BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.

Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.

This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 13 and 15 Park-row,

will, from this date, offer their immense and well-assorted stock of

PATENT MEDICINES

and Druggists' Articles, for cash, at prices to correspond with "the times." Their stock will be found complete, and consists, in part, of

Aperients,
Alteratives,
Bitters,
Balsams,
Confections,
Catholicons,
Cod Liver Oils,
Carminatives,
&c.,
Capsules,
Cordials,
Extracts,
Hair Dyes,
Invigorators,
Liniments,
Magnesias,
Ointments,
&c.,
Plasters,
Purifiers,
Panaceas,
Pills,
Salves,
Sarsaparillas,
Trusses,
Vermifuges,
&c.

Terms—Net cash.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
D. S. BARNES & CO,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days,
At either of our three stores,
No. 87 BOWERY,
No. 461 PEARL-ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

FROM THIS DATE, UNTIL JAN. 1,
HENRY LEVY,
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AT RETAIL,
HIS WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
RICH FANCY GOODS
AND STATIONERY ARTICLES.
The greatest variety in the Trade.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

Every housekeeper should test the value of Messrs. E. Chamberlin & Co.'s (Boston) "Concentrated Leaven." Wherever it has been used in the making of bread, cakes and rolls, its excellence has been abundantly confirmed.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
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STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,

Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.

French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

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VANITY FAIR

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THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER,

Containing

"CHRISTMAS AMONG THE CAVALIERS."
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STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

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Tea and Coffee Urns, $8 to $15
Tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $30.
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Also, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Butter Dishes, &c., &c., at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.
LUCIUS HART.

ENGLISH SKATES.—A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates. Skate gimlets, satchels, &c. For sale by
W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

NEW BOOKS.

BOOKS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON,
No. 61 WALKER-ST., New-York,
will publish, Dec. 20,
SONGS FOR THE SORROWING.
By H. N.,
with an Introduction
by
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D.
Muslin, 12mo., beveled, price 75 cents.
Muslin, 12mo., beveled, gilt edge, $1.

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For the juveniles there is a world of enjoyment in the story and the engravings of this little volume.

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PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, Publishers,
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MARY FORREST,

whose productions have attracted, in various quarters, both attention and admiration has been admirably and justly performed. The work is enriched with seven beautiful

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The following is from the pen of
Rev. Dr. Prime, Editor of the New York Observer.

He says, "The appearance of this

TRULY AMERICAN WORK

at this season, is peculiarly opportune, and will be appreciated by the North and the South. It shows us how largely we are indebted to the women of the South for their contributions to the literature of the country, and the volume will be specially welcome to the South, whose sisters and daughters are here illustrated by Northern art, and exhibited in all the attractions of a

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Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.

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SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 50.
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BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
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BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 17,
10,000 Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up.
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Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Mantillas, Flounces, Points and Centres.
ALSO, PARIS EMBROIDERED
Trimmed Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
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AT AN
Immense reduction, to be prepared for changes in their business in the Spring.

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Is unusually large, and we offer them at
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FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
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CHEAP GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
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STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY,
At very low prices,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
Specially adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
viz.:
500 pieces English and Merrimack CALICOS,
At 8½ cents per yard.
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From $1 per dress.
All wool printed DELAINES and CASHMERES,
From 25 cents per yard.
OTTOMAN VELOURS in great variety,
From 50 cents per yard.
500 Embroidered MUSLIN COLLARS,
At 63 cents worth $1 25.
400 Embroidered MUSLIN SETS,
From $1@$1 87, worth from $2@$3 50.
MERINOS, SHAWLS, &c., REDUCED IN PROPORTION,
For the convenience of Customers.
DRESS GOODS FOR
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Will be cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, marked in plain figures, and arranged upon the centre tables.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

355 BROADWAY. 355
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
At a great sacrifice, viz.:
SILKS, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at half the cost of importation.
DRESS GOODS, in great variety, at and under cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less than wholesale prices.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.
SHAWLS!
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other DESIRABLE SHAWLS, in great variety, at and under cost.
UNTIL JAN. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at	$100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at........	60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at........	45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at........	30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at ...	35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at..	18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at..	40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at..	30
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at.........	18

[And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth....$1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth.... 1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS
THAT MUST BE SOLD
THE NEXT 30 DAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Included are
10,000 DRESSES OF CHINTZ,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS,
at $1 per Dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen Gloves of our own celebrated make, and perhaps the BEST GLOVES IN THE UNITED STATES at this time, at
80 Cents Per Pair.
We offer these inducements only for the reason that we are RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN OUR CREDIT AT ALL HAZARDS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

FINE CLOAKS AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH and the HOLIDAYS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE
TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY NEW and FASHIONABLE
LADIES' CLOAKS
EVER EXHIBITED BY US, AND AT A GREAT
REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!!!
YOUNG GENTS' ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
AT HALF PRICE.
SUPERB FLORENTINE ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
FUR GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
FANCY, WHITE AND FRENCH CALICO SHIRTS.
ALL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ELEGANT EMPRESS EUGENIE NECK-TIES.
EXTRA SUPER WOOL JACKETS.
AT THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPOT,
No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

AT
PANIC PRICES.
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE.
BARGAINS
IN
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
RIBBONS
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
VERY CHEAP,
FANCY GOODS.
All from recent auction sales, bought for cash.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway, cor. of 25th-st., opposite Madison Park.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
65,000 DOLLARS WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have reduced their entire stock of
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
25 per cent.
Cheap Collars and Sets for Holiday Presents.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S TRADE,
We shall continue to offer
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
At about cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT ARE THE LADIES
AT OUR BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS,
Which for style, elegance, and cheapness,
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
OVER 3,500
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
AT PANIC PRICES!!!
None should purchase without
Calling at the
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
No. 252 BOWERY. W. R. ROBERTS.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

AT RICHMOND'S.
We offer very great bargains, as the whole of this rich and valuable stock has to be sold by February 1st,
FETCH WHAT IT MAY.
Ladies can judge for themselves. Bijous' best kid gloves 80 cents; misses', in all colors, 50 cents.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

REDUCED
DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NAPKINS AND TABLE DAMASKS.
PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS AT ALL PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
&c., &c., &c.
DE VOE,
No. 379 Broadway,
Second door
From Walker-st.

DE VOE, NO. 397 BROADWAY.

The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of
FURS
AT RETAIL,
At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the
20TH OF JANUARY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
DEC. 17,
DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH MERINOS, from 62½ cents per Yard.
RICH PARIS PRINTED DO., reduced from $1 12½ to 75 cents.
ALSO,
Poplins, Reps, Valencias, Cashmeres, Mousseline de Laines, Ottoman Velours, Poplins Français, Wool Plaids, &c., &c.
THE REDUCTION ALSO TAKES PLACE
At stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LARGE REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET ROBES,
REDUCED FROM $50 to $25 per ROBE.
REDUCED FROM $75 to $35 per ROBE.
REDUCED FROM $100 to $50 per ROBE.
7 and 9 FLOUNCED ROBES, reduced to $25 from $45.
[ALSO, DRESS SILKS REDUCED
To 62½ cents, 75 cents and 85 per yard.]

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMERS,
A SELECT ASSORTMENT of
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR RECEPTION AND EVENING
DRESSES—VERY ELEGANT AND
SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS REDUCED!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
has been reduced to meet the
DEMANDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALSO, AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
ARE OFFERING,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
A FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also, a very large assortment of
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Invite the attention of parties about
FURNISHING HOUSES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
To their large and attractive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND CARPETINGS.
UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind attended to with promptness, and satisfaction guaranteed at a
GREAT SAVING IN PRICES!
At Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. (ONLY.)

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
AND AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS, DE LAINES, PRINTS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Wishing to clear out Stock, offer very great Bargains in Silks at 4s. 5s. and 6s., former prices 6s. to 10s.
Velours, Ottomans and Merinoes, 35 per cent. less than usual prices.
Saxony Plaids and Saxony Spots, a very showy fabric, in desirable colors.
All wool De Laines and other Dress Goods.
ALSO,
4-4 Real French Prints, Chintz Colors,
ONLY $1 20 THE DRESS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SHAWLS FOR PRESENTS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have a very large assortment of
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG WOOL SHAWLS,
SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
AND SHAWLS FOR MISSES.
ALSO,
Merino Scarfs, with Broche ends, of all sizes.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS, OTTOMANS,
And PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Reduced 30 per cent.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC 17,
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday presents,
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $6
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $6 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $60 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

POPULAR TRADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT PANIC PRICES.
The new and beautiful Zouave Under-waist, or Chemisette; also Illusion Goods, in Caps, Berthas, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Bridal Veils, Glove-tops, Ruches, Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., &c. A large and beautiful stock of the above now ready, or made up to order in the latest styles and most tasteful manner. Also, Gold Cords, Braids, Ornaments and Beltings, Embroideries, Red Laces, Ribbons and Trimmings.
D. CLARKE,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Orders received for plants, cut flowers, bouquets and baskets, from the Broadway and Bloomingdale Nurseries.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.
Paris embroidered Collars and Cuffs,
COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Point Gaze, Point Applique and Valenciennes
COLLARS and CUFFS, COLLARS and Handkerchiefs,
In new shapes and designs, very handsome.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes, Bretelles, &c.
All very pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

TILLMANS' IMPERIAL
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Mr. TILLMAN begs to inform his numerous customers that his store will be closed from 12 o'clock on Saturday until Wednesday morning, for the purpose of preparing for private exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst., for which Mr. Tillman's customers will receive invitations by card. No. 712 Broadway.

FRENCH-WORKED COLLARS, 37 1-2c.
Embroidered L. C. Handkerchiefs, 50c.
Point Lace Collars, $3.
Rich Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs in great variety, and all at reduced prices, at
R. BROWNS, No. 819 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
At prices to suit the present hard times.
DRESS GOODS in endless variety,
BLANKETS, QUILTS and LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS for the Million.
CLOAKS and SHAWLS of all kinds.
The whole of which is reduced forty per cent. to effect a clearance and give the public bargains for the Holidays.
Call and examine at
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
CHAS. G. HOOK.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

222½ A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED 222½ offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents' youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.
Immense stock of
ATTRACTIVE FANCY GOODS,
Selling off below cost!
Greatest inducements ever offered on 6th-av.
N. B.—A great display of FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for holiday presents.
Sale commences to-day.

DIAMOND JEWELRY AND WATCHES.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Have open for the Holidays a rich assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Parisian Jewelry, Silverware, Fans and Opera-glasses. We import ourselves, through our house in Paris, and sell the
BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
A call is respectfully solicited.
BISHOP & REIN,
Fifth-avenue Hotel (next to the ladies' entrance,)
(Branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
E. MENDES,
No. 645 BROADWAY, No. 645
Chocolate Manufacturer and French Confectioner, respectfully informs the public that his annual
HOLIDAY EXHIBITION OF
RICH BOXES, CAFFERETS,
BASKETS, RUSTIC BOXES,
SUPERFINE BOXES,
will take place on
MONDAY, Dec. 17.
E. MENDES' collection of his own manufacture, and imported articles, will be found well worth inspection for RICHNESS, NOVELTY, AND SPLENDOR.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of French Confectionery in all varieties.
A speciality of Chocolate Bonbon only to be found in this establishment.
Chocolate Toys and fancy ornaments for Christmas Trees.
CHOCOLATE BONBON.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

CHRISTMAS TOYS
AT RETAIL.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Invite their friends and the public in general to an early call at their annual exhibition of
TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE CHOICEST BOOKS
FOR
FAMILY LIBRARIES
AND FOR
PRESENTS,
Are sold at economical rates by
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway, up stairs.

"THE UNION FOREVER."
CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Shell Boxes, Fancy Boxes,
Cornets, Sugar Toys, &c.
Also, candies of every description, made of pure loaf sugar. STEWART & CO., No. 393 Pearl-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ELEGANT PARIS made traveling and shopping bags, work boxes, jewel cases, lunch baskets, &c., &c. JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Wholesale and retail.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and olid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 23 West 24th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

PRIVATE TUITION.—THE ADVERTISER, A graduate of Yale, who has spent some time in Paris in scientific study, and who has already a pupil, wishes for one or two more. Inquire of Morris Ketcham, Esq., No. 60 East 23d-st.; of Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, No. 29 East 37th-st.; or, of John Cleveland, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TUTOR.—A STUDENT OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE wishes to obtain, for a few months, a situation as tutor, private or otherwise, in the classics or common English branches. Certificates of character and ability, from the President and Professors of the College, can be produced. Address Box No. 1,465 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires an engagement as resident governess, to give instruction in English and music; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depot No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE.—Brothers, you are again summoned to attend the funeral of our late brother Soldier, WILLIAM BUTLER, aged 80 years, with the usual badge of mourning, from his late residence No. 63 Thompson-st., on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 18, at one o'clock, P. M. Let every veteran attend which is the last honor we can confer on a Brother Soldier. He was at the battle of Baltimore, in the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Militia that fought so bravely at North Point. By order, Gen. H. RAYMOND.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't. ABM. DALLY, Col.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 23d-st.
C. COLLINS.

NOTICE.—ON RECEIVING A LOT OF SAVANILLA coffee and delivery of same, we find one bag on hand of a mark not called for by invoice. The owner of said bag of coffee can have the same on payment of charges. STRATTON & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 16, ON Broadway or 5th-av., between 35th-st. and 14th-st., a ladies sable FUR COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 7 East 38th-st.

LOST—A LADY'S PORTE-MONNAIE, CONTAINING about $15, in Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with E. & W. COCK & CO., No. 35 Warren st.

FARMS.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM WANTED, FOR CASH.—Wanted, a farm of from 80 to 120 acres, in Southern Wisconsin; must be well located; have good buildings, fences, &c., and not be over 3 or 4 miles distant from railroad depot. Address FARM, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for two weeks from date.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 83 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife wish to obtain board in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. A sleeping room, with a room that could be used as a parlor, would be required. Location to be between 14th and 39th sts., and Madison and 6th avs. None but those of the highest respectability need answer. Address BOARD, Box No. 635 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMmodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board, in a house with modern improvements. Apply at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 22d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 28. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let in a first-class house, with private table, in a private family, No. 90 East 18th st., few doors from Union-square.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH ADJOINing bedroom on the second floor, can be obtained upon application at No. 51 West 22d-st. Also a large room on the fourth floor.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at No. 199 10th-st. The house first-class; location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A FIRST-CLASS house, in a very desirable location, will let a few nice furnished rooms, with board, to married or single ladies or gents. No. 4 Ashland-place.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET IN a first-class house, with a private table, in a private family. Apply at No. 90 East 18th-st., few doors from Union-square.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE small front rooms can be had with board at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union Square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons $9 and $10 per week, according to rooms. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One large and one small room, both furnished, with board, at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton ferry.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN have good board, with pleasant rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and lights if desired, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts., for $3 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS in a first-class house, pleasant location, to let singly or together, with good board, in a small private family, on moderate terms. Fulton-av., second door east from Franklin-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, can find board at No. 62 Remsen-st., very near Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single young gentleman, desiring the conveniences of a home, in a strictly private family; congenial society is a matter of consideration with the advertiser. Location, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. References exchanged, if desired. Address, for three days, stating terms, S. A. G., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND bedroom on third floor, also a bedroom with fireplace, to rent to gentlemen; family private. Location, No. 42 University-place, on 5th-av. stage route, one block from Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENtlemen friends, may find a desirable room, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family, at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with most delightful suites of rooms and board at table d'hôte. Private tables and meals à la carte.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, in suites for families, with full board, to let. The most desirable accommodations for single gentlemen. Location convenient to all the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE family in Williamsburgh, obliged to economise, and desirous of pleasant though plain companionship, will let a furnished room to an acceptable party for 50 cents a week, or two persons for 75 cents. A family can rent a parlor and bedroom, with wood-house, for $1 12 per week. Address C. W. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD, SUITABLE FOR one or two small families. Apply at No. 72 West 20th-st. Unexceptional references given and required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor, warmed and partly furnished, in a first-class house in University-place, near 12th-st.; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 871, New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, iron frame, overstrung, finished in the best possible manner, and fully warranted; no better opportunity to get a good reliable piano at half its value. No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., music-store.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. I. ILSLEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte; also, a 6-octave square and a 6-octave cabinet piano-forte, the remaining stock of a manufacturer leaving the business, at No. 121 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the piano, and who can furnish the most satisfactory references regarding her ability, has yet a few spare hours to devote to pupils. Apply No. 183 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

POST-OFFICE BOX FOR SALE.—A VERY desirable box will be sold to the best offer made within one week. Address T. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LAGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorised by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 18, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company,
Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Are hereby notified that copies of the agreements to be signed by Bondholders, in order to secure the advantages proposed by the plan of reorganization, have been placed for signature in the hands of J. E. Thomson, Esq., Philadelphia; G. W. Cass, Esq., President, Pittsburgh, and John D. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. As the time is limited for the execution of said agreements, immediate attention is requested.
JOHN D. FERGUSON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18¾ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,163 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1860.
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 16th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on property in this City, in sums to suit applicants. Also, small sums to loan in Brooklyn. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome brick house,—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the ease. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very expensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood, and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—THE premises occupied by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 245 Broadway, next to the corner of Murray-st. Banking room 25x114, with a 12½-foot entrance on Murray-st. These premises are suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, being fitted with vaults, &c., or for mercantile purposes, having a Broadway and a side-street entrance. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE to let, and furniture for sale, if desired; location the very best in the City, No. 100 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy-park; has recently been thoroughly overhauled, and is in complete order in every respect; is elegantly papered and frescoed throughout, convenient to 4th-av. cars and stages. Will be rented to a good tenant astonishingly low. Apply on the premises.

CHATHAM-STREET, NO. 19.—TO LET, the front or store, with fine show window. A good situation for a money broker or other light business.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE-story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A HANDsome cottage house, to a gentleman and wife; gas, hot and cold water. Inquire at No. 286 West 43d-st. Rent $10 per month.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO 15 NORTH WILliam-st., 49 feet deep. Inquire of J. W. FORTUNE, No. 19 Chatham-st.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

STEAM POWER IN NO. 15 NORTH-WILLIAM-ST.—To let, a first floor, 49 feet deep. Inquire of J. W. FORTUNE, No. 19 Chatham st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BOUNDED its entire length by Idlewild, and second only to it in the wild picturesque beauty of its entrances and grounds. For maps and particulars see Messrs. Codwise, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, R. Wells, No. 36 Wall-st. Homer Morgan, No. 3 Pine-st., N. P. Willis, Cornwall, or the subscriber, JAMES G ROE, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, BONDS, OR DRY GOODS—A pretty country seat, at a depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; fine view of Long Island Sound. Everything ready for immediate occupancy; house, chicken-yard, fruit, &c.; 16 acres; $8,000. Communications strictly confidential. Address SOUTH, New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE—Three lots of ground 75 feet front by 100 deep, in any of the following streets:
Canal between Centre and Broadway.
Grand, between Centre and Greene.
Broome, between Centre and Greene.
Howard, between Centre and Broadway.
Crosby, between Howard and Broome.
Mercer, between Canal and Broome.
Address, with full particulars, Box 3,664 Post-office.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LEASE FOR a term of years, or purchase, a moderate-sized house, with good stable, and about an acre of ground, in the country, within an hour of the City Hall. Address, stating particulars, NEIGHBOR, Box 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, OR longer, a neat two-story and attic or moderate-sized three-story house, (not English basement,) within three or five squares of Broadway, below 30th-st. Address Box No. 2,078 Post office.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, WITH BEDchamber adjoining same, if possible, situated between 4th and 6th avs., and 20th and 30th sts., furnished. Address Dr. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Selected by Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe. Among which will be found the works of

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, F. DE BRACKELIER
W. SCHAEFFELS, VANSEVERDONCK,
LEICKERT, REEKERS,
KOEK-KOEK, MOERENHOUT,
CHAPMAN, WOUVERMANS,
J. DE BRACKELIN,
CORNET, SCHAEF, REDIG, BOYNHAM, &c., &c.

Each painting is signed, and most of them bear the GUARANTEE and CERTIFICATE of the artist.

To be sold at auction by Messrs. E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 19 and 20, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, in 10th st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above valuable and beautiful collection is now on FREE exhibition from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK on THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS —ELEGANT caskets, jewel cases, ladies' work boxes, elegantly fitted, superb sevres and ormolu odor cases, ormolu and real bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze statuettes, gentlemen's dressing cases, India and Chinese goods, together with an elegant assortment of other rich articles of vertu, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND GOODS,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms No. 23 Bowery, a choice and valuable line of fine diamond goods, being the stock of an importer retiring from the business, comprising in part ladies' fine gold, 18-carat, diamond, sapphire, cluster and opal sets; ladies' and gents' diamond, emerald, opal, single stone and half-hoop cluster pins, rings, earrings and studs; a choice assortment of fine sapphire diamond pins and rings; several very fine single-stone diamond rings and pins; also, a large assortment of ladies' diamond and enameled watches, together with fine gold chronometers double-time, and fine magic levers; also, silver hunting patent levers, silver hunting cylinders and anchors; a large lot of gold pencil-cases and pens, bracelets, rings, pins, ear-rings sets, sleeve-buttons, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. The trade and private buyers are respectfully invited to attend, as the above sale is peremptory for cash, without reserve.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

FURS. FURS. FURS,

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 19 and 20.

Commencing at 10½ o'clock, each day, at No. 8 Astor House, Broadway, opposite the Park. Peremptory sale of elegant made-up furs, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of a wholesale Furrier, to be sold without reserve, in consequence of retiring from business. The stock comprises, in part superb real Russian Sable sets, elegant Hudson Bay Sable sets, rich dark real Mink sets, together with a general assortment of ladies', gent's, and children's furs in every variety. Also, a splendid lot of sleigh, lap and carriage robes, &c., &c. The stock will be arranged and on view MONDAY, Dec. 17, when purchasers are invited to call and examine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BOND-STREET PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants Exchange, under direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 25 feet 5½ inches rear, 124 feet on westerly side, and 119 feet 11 inches on easterly side. For further particulars apply to the Referee, No. 62 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 23 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

IN PARTITION, FOR CASH.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange: HOUSE AND LOT No. 40 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear; 35.11 on one side, and 34.6 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee.
No. 58 Wall-st.

MARK WEAY, Auctioneer.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! PIANOS!!!!

Receiver's Sale of

FIRST CLASS SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.

At auction TUESDAY, 18th, at 11 o'clock, at the Corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, to close the estate of Cooper & Atherton. The stock is ready for examination. Each Piano warranted three years. By order of Judge Leonard. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

AUCTION NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS. The entire elegant furniture contained in the residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely. The house is replete with everything for a costly-furnished residence, among which are three elegant rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocade and velvet, costly bronzes, paintings, statuary, piano-forte, &c., with every variety of parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, extension table, rich China, silver ware of every description, cut-glass, &c. No postponement on any account.

JOSEPH SABIN,

AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,

4th-st., one door East of Broadway.

THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction-room in 4th-st., till all are sold, an immense collection of SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS, in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.

CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Closing-out sale, at the store of A. P. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st. About 750 cases Boots, shoes and rubbers. On TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M., and must be sold preparatory to moving.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising cabinets, trays, punch bowls, cups, china vases, various descriptions tea trays, &c., &c. Also an invoice of French clocks, bronzes, china vases, ormolu and Parisian fancy articles, French china dinner, tea and desert sets, china clocks, fans and other costly goods.

Also an entire invoice of very rich terra cotta, just landing from the ship *Helvetia*, from Antwerp, containing flower bowls, pitchers, goblets, and other rare and beautiful goods.

Also a fresh invoice of recently imported Bohemian ware, colognes, plates, glassware, engraved wares, finger bowls, and other goods.

Also an invoice of wax flowers, fruits, &c., very beautiful under glass, with other rich and costly goods.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL CONTINUE THE GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE sale, on manufacturers' account, of house and table furnishing and fancy goods, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock at the salesrooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, comprising a most select and desirable assortment of French porcelain dinner sets, toilet sets, rich table glassware, parian statuary, bronzes, clocks, silver plated ware, &c., and a variety of fancy articles suitable for holiday presents.

These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. for the Southern trade but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, of valuable Brooklyn property, under the direction of D. Emmet, Esq., Referee. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, nine parcels of land, with dwellings and buildings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Grand and Washington sts. Size of plot (nine lots) 116.4 and 116.4 by 237 feet. Will be sold in separate parcels. Terms made known at time of sale. Maps, giving full descriptions, can be had at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., the celebrated mare *Lady Post*, about 8 or 9 years old, and has trotted on the track in 2:36; kind and gentle in all harness. Sale without reserve.
R. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 14½ hands high, 8 years old, guaranteed sound and kind in every particular. Also, a grocery wagon in good order, built within 6 months, and little used. Single harness, City made.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise an assortment of Winter goods, and will be worthy the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

SKATES, FANCY GOODS, PAINTINGS, clocks, perfumery, cigars, &c., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 175 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st. Also, elegant shades of birds, under-garments, stationery, fancy brushes, toilet soaps, thermometers, pipes, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaux, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather-beds, stoves, mirrors, cutlery, blankets, kitchenware, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 Chatham-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13, 1860.

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.

Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.

Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ——— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts, all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway shall be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7 The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBERT McGINNISS, } Building
THOMAS McMANUS, }
MICHAEL FARIHEE, } Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.
HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH means to aid in carrying out a large and valuable contract, involving no risk of loss, (the business being done altogether for cash,) but having a surety of large remuneration. Capital need not exceed $25,000 to $50,000, (probably the former,) which will be invested only in materials worth always their cost. Business permanent and highly respectable one, (none more so,) and is in the hands of highly respectable parties, who will treat with those only who are in like standing. To such full particulars will be given on addressing, with real name CONTRACT, Box No. 388 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY of Bonnets, &c., now doing a good business, which can be much increased. A good chance to get a long-established business with regular customers, as the owner will sell on accommodating terms. Address Box No. 2,283 Post office.

$2,500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in an established manufacturing business, with actual property to represent the investment, and facilities to net $500 per month. Address LUMBER, Box No 158 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, (in this City and in Philadelphia,) under the firm of ENGLISH & RUTTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in New-York will be settled by C. M. RUTTER.
That in Philadelphia by T. B. ENGLISH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1860.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., SAVED

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100,000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of

TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.

Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

Goods delivered free in the City.

TEAS FOR CASH.
FRAGRANT
BLACK and GREEN
TEAS,
In ½ and ¼ Chests,
From 25 to 40 cents
Per Pound.
WEIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. PHILLIPS,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital, London,

Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, without pain, caustic or the knife. Also diseases of women and children. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.

Office No. 10 West 11th-st., near St Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 to 1 morning, 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av., from 1½ to 3½ P. M., Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

SANDS'

WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.
Sold by all druggists.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des États Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—DR. BODINIER has returned. He was well known as a European oculist before his first visit to America, more especially for his method of operating for cataract, which is now the most successfully used by his fellow surgeons and oculists at Paris. He will devote himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and medico-surgical office practice and consultations, at No. 242 4th-av., every morning till 11 o'clock.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures; Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILCSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents. Residence No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE MYSTERIOUS MADAME WILSON—She is the greatest astrologist in the world, and is also assisted by spirits of a high order, of whom she is a descendant. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen 50 cents. No. 189 Allen-st., near Stanton, over the bakery.

MADAME CELESTINE BLAZINI, THE TALENTED Clairvoyant and Astrologist, so well known in several of the European Capitals for the accuracy of her predictions, is located at No. 132 West 19th-st., near 7th-av. Can be consulted on all matters of love, business and matrimony.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE ADVERTISER, A young gentleman of wealth, education and refinement, 21 years of age, and highly connected, is desirous of opening a correspondence with a young lady of intelligence and good family, between 15 and 25 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Money no consideration, as he has plenty for both. Intellectual attainments and a warm loving heart, rather than mere personal beauty are preferred, although a combination of all is a thing devoutly to be wished for. Any fair correspondent may feel assured that answers will be kept strictly confidential. Address WILLIAM K. HENRY, Box No. 553 Newark, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VALUABLE PONY FOR SALE.—IS EXCELLENT either under saddle or in harness, or as lady's saddle-horse; perfectly sound and gentle, and sold for want of use. Apply at stable No. 93 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $9; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.

The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $50.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.

TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends, can be supplied with drafts for any amount payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt CRAIG, will sail from Pier 37 North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad st., corner of South William.

The succeeding steamship UNITED STATES will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Dec. 11
TUESDAY	Jan. 8
TUESDAY	Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	$50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET LINE—Carrying the mails—To sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month.

The mail steamship ZULU, Capt EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, 20th December, from Pier No. 45 North River.

Passage, First Cabin	$60
Passage, Second Cabin	50
Passage, Third Class	35

For freight or passage apply to
WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The PERSIA will sail Jan. 2.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP KEDAR, TO SAIL FOR Liverpool, on THURSDAY next, 20th instant, has splendid accommodations for a few first-class passengers at $100 each. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leaves Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York: For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 276 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber for rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MESSIAH.

DEC. 25. CHRISTMAS NIGHT. DEC. 25.
MESSIAH.
Mme. FABBRI. STIGELLI. FORMES.

Tickets may now be had at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.; and Arch. Johnson, No. 288 Bowery.

The New-York Harmonic Society.

MESSIAH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO MARRY
OR
NOT TO MARRY.

Having on its first performance been received with great applause by a fashionable and crowded house, will be repeated

TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday.)
Also,
TO-MORROW EVENING

With new Scenery, new and appropriate Costumes of the Reign of William III. Splendid Furniture and appointments.

THE CAST.

Sir Oswin Mortland	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Lord Danberry	Mr. Blake.
Mr. Willowear	Mr. Walcot.
George	Mr. Parks.
Mrs. Lorimer (a widow, sister to Sir Oswin)	Mrs. Hoey.
Hester	Miss Mary Gannon.
Lady Susan Courtly	Miss Fanny Morant.
Martha	Miss Carman.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, in one act, called a

RACE FOR A WIDOW,

In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Norton, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Parks, Mr. Coburn, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Tree, Miss Carman, will all appear.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors will open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.

The public is respectfully informed that the present is positively the

CLOSING WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
THIS EVENING (Tuesday) being his
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR,
he will appear, for the first time, as
OTHELLO,
On Wednesday, for the first time, as
ROMEO,
The character of
JULIET
being sustained by
A YOUNG LADY,
of this City—her first appearance.
On THURSDAY—RICHELIEU.
On FRIDAY—For Mr. BOOTH'S Benefit—BRUTUS.
On Monday, Dec. 24, Mr. J. Jefferson.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1860.
The performance will commence with the Grand Legendary Equestrian Drama of
HERNE THE HUNTER.
Concluding with
THE MANIAC LOVER.

GRAND CONCERT AND ADDRESS.

For the benefit of the FIVE POINTS UNION GOSPEL MISSION, of No. 42 Baxter-st., at COOPER INSTITUTE on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1860, commencing at 7 o'clock. Address by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D.D. Brooklyn, formerly a teacher in this institution. Concert by Sunday School vocalists, Miss MARTHA DAVIS and others, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS. Tickets 25 cents. For sale by Waters, No. 333, Lockwood, No. 411, Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547, Randolph No. 683, Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

NOW OPEN.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
PAGE'S Great Picture of "MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB."
Col. THORPE'S "NIAGARA AS IT IS."
ROSSITER'S three great paintings, "MIRRIAM," "NOAH," and "JEREMIAH."
Open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

The Ladies of the Elm-place Congregational Church (Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, pastor), will hold a Fair and Festival at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton-av., corner of Hoyt-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 19th and 20th, 1860. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at GASTON'S, No. 334 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GRAND CONCERT.

At the Forsyth st. M. E. Church, (near Division-st.,) by the choir of the Church, assisted by Mr. George Simpson, Mr. G. W. Haselwood, Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. T. J. Cook, and other popular vocalists, THIS (Tuesday evening,) Dec. 18, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GARIBALDI.—FREEDOM OF ITALY.

GRAND MASS-MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18

A mass-meeting of the citizens of New-York will be held at the Cooper Institute, on the 18th of December, at 7 o'clock P. M., to give expression to the sympathy felt by the American nation in behalf of the cause of liberty, for which the Italian people, under the lead of the heroic Garibaldi have so nobly and successfully struggled. The meeting is called in answer to the

PERSONAL APPEAL OF GARIBALDI,

and over one thousand prominent citizens of New-York. An original Ode, written by William Ross Wallace, and sung by Dr Guilmette.

By the kind permission of Capt. Ward, United States Navy, the United States Band, from the Navy-yard will perform on the occasion.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX will preside.

The following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting:

JAMES T BRADY, Esq.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq
JAMES S. THAYER, Esq.
ROSWELL C. HITCHCOCK.
Hon. JOHN COCHRANE,
Prof. J. C. FLETCHER.
Hon. THE. E. TOMLINSON.
LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq.

Whereas, The sympathies and encouragements of the people of these United States are eminently due to Garibaldi and the Italian people in their struggle to regain their ancient liberties,

Therefore we, the undersigned, invite our fellow-citizens to unite with us, at an early day, in a grand mass-meeting, to pass such resolutions and take such measures as may be deemed necessary to give a full expression of our feelings.

James Gordon Bennett,
August Belmont,
D. Appleton,
Alex. W. Bradford,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Cyrus Curtiss,
James Gallatin,
James Harper,
H. J. Raymond,
Wm. E. Evarts,
Robert S. Hone,
Benj. F. Manierre,
Gerard Hallock,
John T. Hoffman,
Myron H. Clark,
Caleb Barstow,
Erastus Brooks,
John Q. Jones,
John Anderson,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,
J. McLeod Murphy,
Wm. A. Seaver,
Geo. P. Morris,
Lewis A. Sayre,
Carlisle Norwood,
Thos. Tileston,
F. H. Arkenburg,
Wm. F. Havemeyer,
A. F. Wilmarth,
Watts Sherman,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,
John A. Dix,
John J. Cisco,
Isaac C. Kendall,
Truman Smith,
Edwards Pierrepont,
E. Coddington,
Andrew H. Mickle,
Elijah F. Purdy,
John B. Haskin,
Wm. C. Alexander,
John W. Barbour,
Benj. Brandreth,
Wm. V. Brady,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
Matthew Morgan,
Gustavus A. Conover,
A. V. Stout,
James P. Souter,
Geo. W. Varian,
James B. Spalding,
Hiram Walbridge,
E. J. Brown,
Theodore Dehon,
Arthur Gillender,
Samuel M. Fox,
Bayard Clark,
Wm. C. Church,
Emanuel B. Hart,
D. A. Hale,
Wilson G. Hunt,
Morris Franklin,
J. H. Holbrook,
William Hall,
Marshall Lefferts,
James Watson Webb,
Elijah Ward,
Stephen Cambreling,
John Van Buren,
John Anderson,
Gorham D. Abbott,
James Harper, Jr.,
F. Myaman,
T. Jones, Jr.,
Julius Stahel,
R. J. Norton,
William Cauldwell,
L. L. Britton,
Erastus Lyman,
Frank Leslie,
Wm. P. Palmer,
C. L. Tiffany,
H. P. Whitney,
Oliver Charlick,
Abm. Duryee,
Isaac Dayton,
Simeon Draper,
J. H. Hollister,
N. B. Graham,
Christ. G. Gunther,
Francis Hall,
Ge[illegible]gs,
Horace Greeley,
John A. Stewart,
Sam. Blatchford,
Eli P. Norton,
D. Deans,
John Hopper,
John Fitch,
G. S. Hollinshead,
John Avessana,
J. C. Burnham,
F. F. James,
Geo. G. Lake,
Wm. L. Newell,
J. H. Richards,
Egbert L. Viele,
Amor J. Williamson,
J. S. Southworth,
T. Edward Rawlings,
Theodore H. Knox,
David M. Stone,
W. Wilson,
John P. Howard,
H. Van Schaick,
J. S. Sluyter,
Spencer & Porter,
Uzziah Wenman,
Wm. Van Wyke,
Wm. H. Anthon,
C. H. Whitfield,
James W. Anten,
H. B. Watson,
J. V. N. Baldwin,
A. P. Halsey,
L. L. Johnson,
Clayton Newbald,
Samuel Boardman,
Smith Clift,
E. H. Cheshire,
Alex. Jones,
R. H. McMillan,
J. C. F. Smidt,
F. A. Finton,
Geo. D. Crary,
H. C. Van Vorst,
Daniel Drake Smith,
Robert J. Gist,
H. B. Hyde,
Wm. Davis,
Dunlap & Co.,
John L. Townsend,
J. M. Edwards,
J. H. Deming,
John G. Falconer,
Wm. Tucker,
Edward D. Howell,
Wm. A. Geary,
Geo. T. Hope,
Thos. B. McCall,
A. C. McLeod,
Isaac Bronson,
R. James,
H. W. M. Mead,
Chas. Wingate,
Chas. Stanton,
E. Alliger,
E. A. Wetmore,
W. A. Beecher,
R. S. Walcott, Jr.,
Jas. F. Hall,
Julian Allen,
Bowers, Beekman & Bradford,
Fred'k A. Lane,
Edwin B. Moore,
R. A. Renising,
Conover & Labagh,
Francis R. Reeves,
John D. Townsend,
T. D. Silliman,
J. Shamar Conkey,
W. A. Slocum,
George F. Thomson,
S. D. Carroll,
Gilbert Dean,
Edward A. Stansbury,
T. B. Satterthwaite,
Richard French,
G. A. Hall,
H. N. Gray,
Henry Beeckman,
F. O'Brien,
Wm. A. Burtnett,
Bowerman Brother,
Horace H. Day,
Wm. E. Lawrence,
J. M. Letts,
Francis Duck,
Chas. N. Ingate,
Augustus C. Bowling,
Theodore S. Tallmadge,
John L. Tappan,
Smith & Lounsbury,
Malcolm Snowdon,
George Wilkes,

And one thousand other citizens of New-York.

JOHN ANDERSON,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
T. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

REV. WM. J. HOGE, D.D., WILL PREACH in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, SABBATH, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. The Sunday School, which commences at 2 P. M., is in want of 20 additional teachers.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS!
GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT!!

Encouraged by the immense success of his past effo the Manager has expended large sums of money in pre paring for the entertainment of his patrons,

A NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
With New and Brilliant Scenery, Elegant Costumes, an the most Wonderful Mechanical Effects, entitled
SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!
OR,
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.

This gorgeous Drama has been in rehearsal the la two months, by one of the
MOST TALENTED COMPANIES
in the country, and a large corps of artists of the hig est standing have been engaged in PAINTING SCE ERY, PREPARING COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, & and the Manager feels assured that he has the pleasu of offering his patrons
THE BEST DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
in the City, notwithstanding his price of admission just one-half that of his competitors.
This superb Drama will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEE
At 3 and 7½ o'clock, and at each performance
MISS DORA DAWRON,
the wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICE SINGER, whose voice is equally a DEEP and POWE FUL TENOR, and a SWEET and DELICATE SOPR NO and her dress being ONE HALF AS A LADY, TH OTHER HALF AS A GENTLEMAN, will appear each performance in a popular duet,
PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.
She is regarded as the most wonderful
MUSICAL PHENOMENON OF THE AGE.
To be seen at all hours every day and evening,
The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
The most unique and singular human beings know They have been patronized throughout Europe by classes, including the
CROWNED HEADS AND NOBILITY.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MON the like of which has never been known; inte playful as a kitten, pleasing and a[illegible]
TWO ALBINO GIRLS!
White as snow, and white hair, with the black [illegible]
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES,
Just received, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet. T are exhibited on a platform by the
GREAT SNAKE-CHARMER,
In whose hands they are perfectly docile and harml Also, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRA AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, most interesting exhibition in the world, WAX F URES, FORTUNE-TELLER, GRAND COSMORAM 850,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, only 25 cents. Children under 10 years cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10 cents.

GREAT PREPARATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS f the APPROACHING HOLIDAYS, when the Manager determined to present the most attractive bill of nove ties and amusements ever offered in this City.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
The
NEW SPECTACULAR BURLETTA,
The
SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
and the
LAST GREAT SCENE,
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.

Box-Book now open. Seats may be secured ten da in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
Performances terminate at
TEN O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon .... Sole Lessee and Manag

On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1860, will be p sented the thrilling five-act drama from the Frenc entitled,

LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES,
OR,
WOMAN'S DEVOTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Conway, Miss Athena, Messrs. Can Harkins, T. E. Morris, &c.
With the farce of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
Messrs. John Crester, A. W. Fenno, Miss Kate Fish &c.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Mr. EDWIN FORRE will appear as RICHARD III.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
OR PALACE OF GLASS.
NO. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL
SAM COWELL
SAM COWELL
Appears TO-NIGHT.
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN
Appears TO-NIGHT.
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,
as usual, EVERY NIGHT.
MISS EMMA FROTHINGHAM
MISS EMMA FROTHINGHAM
MISS EMMA FROTHINGHAM
Appears TO-NIGHT.

MELODEON, NO. 539 BROADWAY.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.—The greatest bill of the s son. Tickets 15 cents; Orchestra, 25 cents; Gallery, cents. Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½, lasting 12 o'clock. First week of Messrs. CANE and PIERRE, Ærial Gymnasts. Second week of Miss KA WALTERS. Four new Farces and one new Pantomi

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FIRST-STRE Presbyterian Church will hold a Fair at No. 6 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 18t 19th and 20th December. An assortment of fancy a useful articles will be offered for sale at reasonab prices. The ladies earnestly solicit the patronage their friends as well as the public. The admission fee very low, and the object is a purely benevolent o Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission, 10 cents.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ARTIST Fund Society will close on THURSDAY, 20th ins at 8 P. M., at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st Among the works on view are fine specimens of Cole, D rand, Leslie, Inman, Huntington, Leutze, Kensett, Gi ford, Casilear, Church, Cropsey, Peele, Lambdin, Hu bard and others. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, cents. The pictures contributed by members of the Fun for its benefit, will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Bangs, Merwin & Co

LADIES' FAIR.—THE MARINERS' FAMIL INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will hold a Fair for the benefit of Seamen's families, at Botanical Hall, No. 6 East Broadway, near Market-st., commencing TUES DAY, Dec. 18 at 6 o'clock P. M., and continuing eve day and evening during the week. The Fair will b conducted on the most honorable principles, and a fe shillings spent there for full value may relieve a grea deal of suffering.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FRE Church of the Epiphany, will hold a FAIR for t benefit of said Church, in the basement of the sam No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., o WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 20 and 21 from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance an patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfull invited.

LECTURES.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES.

The third lecture of the course on Representative Wo men will be given in Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVEN ing, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock
Subject—*Queen Elizabeth—Woman as a Sovereign.*
Tickets for the remaining three lectures, 50 cents. Sin gle admission, 25 cents
The last lecture at the Rutgers Institute will be o WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 1 o'clock, on *Madame de Stael.*

HUDSON'S SHAKESPEARE LECTURES.

Rev. H. N. HUDSON will deliver the second of h course of (six) Lectures, at the Hope Chapel, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Subject—*As You Like It*—a criti cal analysis of the plot and characters with illustrativ recitations. Tickets for the course, $1 50; two person $2 50; single tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 1 MONTAGUE PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRI DAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening fo gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families a tended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. [illegible], President,
[illegible] and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. [illegible], Treasurer,
[illegible] Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

STEAMBOATS

HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY—Winter Arrangement.—The communication between 3d-av., Harlem, and King's Bridge, on the Harlem River, will be regularly kept up, ice permitting, throughout the Winter. The Company's steamer EMILY will run as follows:

LEAVE HARLEM.
6:30, 9, 10:30 and 12 A. M., 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.
LEAVE 216TH ST., NEAR KING'S BRIDGE.
8:20, 9:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 1, 3:15 and 5 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—BY STEAMER FROM Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR KEYPORT.—Steamboat KEYPORT leaves foot Robinson-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 2½ P. M., and Keyport at 8 A. M.

THE SECESSION AGITATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

resolution was intended as a fraud on the people of the country, [cries of order from the Republican side,] for its author had here declared that he was opposed to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and dare not deny it. [Renewed cries of order.]

Mr. Lovejoy replied—That has nothing to do with this resolution.

Mr. Hughes, of Maryland, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether there were any nullification acts except the Personal Liberty bills.

There was no response.

The resolution was adopted, Yeas, 124; no nays.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, (Am.,) before the result was announced, confessed his astonishment and gratification at the exhibition on the part of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Lovejoy objected to Mr. Hill's giving an interpretation to his proposition.

The Speaker said a debate was not in order.

Mr. Hill, resuming—It affords me, nevertheless, a great satisfaction—

Mr. Florence—The gentleman has forgotten that, "While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return." [Laughter.]

Mr. Lovejoy—There's some hope for you then. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Florence—I pray all the time.

Mr. Branch, believing the effect of the resolution was countenancing civil war, therefore declined to vote.

Mr. Burnett didn't believe the resolution admitted of any such construction. For himself, he would not vote for anything looking to the use of force by the President.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.) under a suspension [illegible] the rules, again offered his resolution, alluded to on [illegible]day last, saying it contained the language of Wash[illegible]n's Farewell Address.

[illegible] resolution passed 115 against 44.

[illegible]—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, [illegible]ey, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, B[illegible]ham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Covode, Cox, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, English, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hale, Hall Harris of Maryland, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Wood.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson of Missouri, Avery, Barksdale, Bouligny, Branch, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, Crawford, Curry, Dejarnette, Edmundson, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Hardeman, Hill, Hindman, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Landrum, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Martin of Virginia, Moore of Alabama, Noell, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stevenson, Thomas, Underwood, Vance, Webster, Wright.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked, but did not receive consent to introduce a joint resolution to adjourn over the holidays.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution declaring that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves; that Congress has passed laws to aid slaveholders in recapturing their slaves whenever they escape and make their way into the Free States; that the Supreme Court has decided that negroes are not included either in the Declaration of Independence or in the Constitution except as slaves; that they cannot become citizens; and we, the members of the House of Representatives, will sustain and support this construction of the Constitution, the laws and the said decision of the Supreme Court.

Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) asked to be and was excused from service on the select Committee of Thirty-three, saying that the Committee will yield nothing to the South.

Pending Mr. Crawford's resolution the House adjourned.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

MEETING OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

ORGANIZATION AND ADJOURNMENT TO CHARLESTON ON ACCOUNT OF THE SMALL-POX.

Columbia, S. C., Monday, Dec. 17.

A heavy and almost obscuring fog hangs like a pall over Columbia, creating a general gloom. The small-pox panic is intense among citizens and strangers. Many members of the Legislature have gone home.

A strong effort will be made to-day to adjourn the Legislature and Convention to Charleston. If not, then the Convention will probably promptly pass an ordinance of secession, and adjourn to-day.

The Convention assembled at noon. Gen. Jamison was temporary Chairman.

The call is now progressing for the delegates from the districts and parishes to enroll their names.

A written invitation from the Legislature to the Convention to participate at the inauguration of Governor at 2 o'clock, was laid on the table till the Convention organized.

The enrolling of the names was then continued.

The outside attendance at the Convention is small.

Some of the members of the Convention are young in appearance, but generally middle-aged. So far they are all calm and unimpassioned.

In the Legislature nothing is transpiring in either branch. The inauguration ceremonies take place at 2 o'clock.

Later.—There is hardly a doubt about the small pox being an epidemic here. It also prevails at Camden. A general stampede from Columbia may be anticipated, and then the disease may spread over the State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Columbia, (S. C.) Monday, Dec. 17.

The Convention had four ballots for a permanent President.

On the third ballot, Gov. Gist received 38 votes; Ex-Senater Chestnut 17; Ex-Speaker Orr 32; Mr Jamison 64, with some few scattering.

On the fourth ballot Mr. Jamison received 118 votes, Ex-Speaker Orr 30; scattering 3.

Mr. Jamison, on taking the Chair, said he had not language to express his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in making him the presiding officer over the deliberations of this Convention. He considered that the Convention was engaged in a most important duty—the most important that had ever devolved upon South Carolina. God only knows what will be the result of our proceedings, but he would implore God's protection to the State.

A resolution was then offered that when the Convention adjourn it be to meet in Charleston at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

This resolution caused considerable debate.

Mr. Miles appealed to the Convention not to adjourn to Charleston, but to remain here, regardless of the small-pox or other physical or moral causes, and discharge the duties required by South Carolina. He urged that other States would jeer at their timidity in the present crisis, and that the moral power of the present movement would be affected in other sympathising States if we adjourned to Charleston.

Mr. Cochrane, of Abbeville, said he would never consent to leave Columbia until the ordinance of secession was passed, and urged members to stand up to all the responsibilities of their position and remain and perfect their work.

Mr. Keitt said he was as ardently devoted to secession as any man, and determined to be with the Convention until their action was complete, but urged adjourning to Charleston. He said he never would consent to hurry through the proceedings of the Convention, and gave notice that no ordinance should be passed with his consent until every point was duly considered in all its bearings, after a full and fair investigation and discussion. He said they were engaged in a high and patriotic duty, and demanded that the members should be in a location where their minds could fairly grapple with the important issues involved, and not be agitated by a fearful, loathsome pestilence, when no pressing necessity required it.

Others engaged in the discussion pro and con.

The motion to adjourn to Charleston was finally carried by a large majority.

Resolutions were adopted inviting the Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi to seats on the floor, and also that they address the Convention to-night at 7 o'clock.

A motion was made to invite Hon. Howell Cobb to a seat on the floor. Some member objected, and thought it would be expressing complimentary terms to Mr. Cobb that were not according to the Commissioners.

The motion to tender him a seat prevailed, with a few dissenting voices

At the inauguration of the Governor to-day the gallery of the Representative Hall was crowded with many ladies. Mr. Pickens read the inaugural. The sentiments were decidedly firm for secession, and were warmly applauded. In the rear of Mr. Pickens, at the Speaker's stand, were Howell Cobb and Messrs. Elmore and Hooker, Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Columbia, S. C., Monday, Dec. 17.

The South Carolina Sovereign Convention assembled at the Baptist Church at 12 o'clock at noon.

After a prayer, Gen. D. F. Jamison, on motion of Ex-Gov. J. H. Adams, was called to the chair. T. Z. Simons was appointed temporary Secretary.

The Chairman addressed the Convention, after which they proceeded to ballot for President. Mr. Jamison was elected on the fifth ballot. Messrs. Orr, Chestnut and Gist were the opponents. Mr. Gist withdrew after the third ballot.

The President made a speech expressive of the honor conferred upon him. He also said, we are engaged on a great subject and a most important matter. God knows what the result may be. That it may turn out to the glory of South Carolina is my fervent wish and last prayer. May God help the State. I feel unaccustomed to the duties of presiding over a body like this. I have long since left deliberative bodies. I must ask your indulgence for what I may be wanting. I said I had nothing to say. I can't say anything. I can't express my feelings.

A debate on the question to adjourn to Charleston ensued—Mr. Miles speaking strongly against, and Messrs. Keitt and Inglis in favor.

The Convention voted to adjourn to-night, and meet in Charleston at 4 P. M. to-morrow.

A resolution was offered to supply a vacancy in St. Michael's District. Adopted.

Ex-Gov. Adams offered a resolution inviting Messrs. Cobb, of Georgia, Elmore, of Alabama, and Hooker, of Mississippi, to address the Convention at 7 o'clock this evening. Carried.

The Convention took a recess from 5½ to 7 o'clock.

Fourteen cases of small-pox were reported on Sunday, and seven to-day. Cases only were reported where the symptoms and developments clearly indicate the disease.

The Legislature has adjourned to meet in Charleston on Thursday.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

HEAVY FAILURES IN BALTIMORE—COMMISSION FROM MISSISSIPPI—THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 17.

Finances are greatly depressed. Kirkland, Chase & Co., the largest shipping-house in Baltimore, suspended payment to-day, caused by the decline in coffee, sugar and molasses, an immense amount of which they held. Their liabilities are supposed to be nearly a million of dollars, and the assets nearly equal. It is hoped they may be able to resume.

Judge Handy, of Mississippi, Commissioner to visit Maryland regarding the national difficulties, has arrived here, and proceeded to Annapolis to confer with Gov. Hicks. He says Mississippi will certainly secede unless the entire Southern States adopt prompt measures for a mutual conference.

Nearly all the leading merchants and business men of Baltimore, to-day, signed a petition requesting Gov. Hicks immediately to call an extra session of the Maryland Legislature, to consider upon the crisis. It is believed that the Governor must respond to the appeal favorably.

Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, passed through Baltimore to-day, and went down the Chesapeake, *en route* to North Carolina. There are fresh rumors of his resignation. The object of his visit is unascertained.

Things appear squally. W.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 17.

The steamer *Arizona* has arrived here, with Brazos dates of the 13th inst.

Business was active.

Meetings were being held along the Rio Grande, to request Gov. Houston to convene the State Legislature immediately.

The feeling of resistance to the election of Lincoln was very strong.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh, Monday, Dec. 17

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to appropriate $300,000 to arm the State. There was an exciting debate. It was made the order for to-morrow noon. A resolution declaring the right of secession was referred.

"NO MORE COMPROMISES"—"NO BACKING DOWN."

From the Albany Evening Journal.

With two or three exceptions, the *suggestions* of the *Evening Journal*, having an adjustment of the controversy which threatens to divide the Union, for their object, have elicited from the Republican Press, in this and other States, responses in the spirit of these head lines. That our views encounter the "vigorous resistance" of our political friends, causes less of surprise than of regret.

We have, on two or three former occasions, startled our political friends by suggestions quite as distasteful. More than thirty years ago, when those with whom we acted, politically, were discussing the policy of rejecting Mr. Van Buren, as Minister to England, we remonstrated, first with Senators personally, and then in our paper, predicting that such rejection would result in making Mr. Van Buren President. We stood alone, however, and the deed was done. Our prediction and its fulfilment are on record.

Again, a few years subsequently, when the United States Bank recharter became an element and an issue in the Presidential election, we shocked distinguished statesmen, and brought the Whig Party down on this journal, by "cutting loose" from the Bank, and warning our party that it "would never rise to the surface with that mill-stone around its neck."

We differ again with our political friends. That difference, however, would be very slight with most, and disappear entirely with others, if we could but look into the future from the same stand-point. To do this, it is indispensable that all should realize that the Presidential election is over; that there was virtually but one question involved in the conflict, viz.: That the territory devoted, by the Missouri Compromise, to Freedom, should not be invaded by Slavery; that, the freedom of Kansas assured, the territorial question may now be safely left to natural laws; that, as a party, we are indebted to the folly of our adversaries for the triumph we achieved, and that, until their aggressions were renewed, our mission was ended; and that, finally, the madness which swayed Pro-Slavery counsels for six years, has culminated in an openly avowed determination to dissolve the Union.

When Republicans will "back down" long enough to look at the new issue presented, lifting their eyes and thoughts a little above the political horizon, they will discover that the duties of the partisan and the patriot harmonize; that the principles of the Republican Party, derived from the political fathers, teach devotion to the Union as our first duty. All high and holy aims and reforms can be best accomplished in the Union. Dissolved, the great experiment of self-government is a failure. Dissolved, the aspirations for pervading prosperity and happiness, a high civilization, and an exalted nationality, vanishes.

We shall not consider the *political* bearings of the question, further than to say, that in doing our whole duty to the Union, we shall not in any sense or degree, impair the strength or demoralize the organization of the Republican Party. If it were otherwise—if there was anything in the principles or platform of the Republican Party inconsistent with the Laws, the Constitution, or the Union, who would doubt which way the path of duty leads, or hesitate to follow it? But happily there is no such conflict. There is perfect accordance and agreement between Republicanism and the Union. We can be faithful to both.

We come now to the consideration of the real question, the magnitude and fearfulness of which is but imperfectly comprehended. This question must have a violent or a peaceful solution. Its mighty import will be appreciated when we reflect that the consequences resulting from the former alternative are most to be dreaded! We should do all that can be done, in the way of justice, equity, conciliation and forbearance, to avert a conflict, but if all efforts in that direction prove fruitless, it is better to rebuke treason, enforce the laws, and preserve the Union, cost what it may, than suffer its dismemberment.

But it is asked, what can be done? This question can be best answered when the popular mind tones down sufficiently to be willing that *anything* should be done. We are prepared to say that an *efficient*, but not *revolting*, Fugitive Slave law should be passed, and that its passage should be followed by a repeal of Personal Liberty laws. We are *almost* prepared to say, that Territories may be safely left to take care of themselves; and that, when they contain a population which, under the census, entitles them to a Representative in Congress, they may come into the Union with State Governments of their own framing, provided, of course, that they conform to the Constitution of the United States. This, in view of the surroundings of the Territory belonging to the Republic; in view of the fact that for four years, at least, Freedom will have fair play; and in view, also, of two other elements—Emigration and the Census—this, we say, almost constrains us to believe that we may now confide the future of the Territories to the intelligence and patriotism of those who are to inhabit them.

Or, if this suggestion is inadmissible, there is another which contemplates a division of the remaining territory of the United States, as in 1820, when the Missouri Compromise line was established. To this we shall be told that the compact was violated, and that the South cannot be trusted. Perhaps it would be so again, but not in our generation, or the next, nor, indeed, until the lessons of the last six years have been forgotten!

The prevalent sentiment, however, rejects all "compromises," and that, if it is to be accepted as our ultimatum, terminates the controversy. And yet what matter of difference between individuals, families, communities, States, or nations, was ever settled except by "compromise?" Wars, but for the spirit of "concession," would be interminable. Even victorious armies never refuse terms to the vanquished. Conquered cities, in the hour of capitulation, and at the mercy of the victors, receive "concessions." Shall we, then, at variance with our own kindred, close the door against the possibility of an adjustment? Admit that, while threatening treason, while organizing armies to overthrow the Government, they have passed the boundary of negotiation, let us remember that they are blinded by passion, and endeavor to reason both for them and ourselves. That party to a controversy nearest right—that party which is conscious of the least wrong—can best afford to manifest a spirit of conciliation.

But in this controversy we are *not* wholly blameless. If there are beams in our neighbor's eyes, there are motes in our own. Too many of us forget that when this Union was formed, Slavery was the rule—Freedom the exception. While we—climate, soil and interest, favoring and sending our sentiments and sympathies—have been working out, other States, with adverse complications and elements, have worked more deeply into Slavery. Thousands upon thousands of our citizens, swayed by feelings to which we are neither insensible nor indifferent, with no Slavery to oppose at home, have deemed it their duty to demand the abolition of Slavery elsewhere, forgetting, in their zeal, that it exists in the Southern States under the Constitution, and with the consent of our Fathers, who bound themselves and their descendants to obey that Constitution. Societies have been formed, Presses established, tracts distributed, and emissaries sent into the Slave States, teaching that Slavery is sinful and that slaves ought to be emancipated. These lessons, in harmony with all the humanities of civilization, were easily learned. But in learning them we did not find written on the same page, nor in the same chapter, that in our efforts to abolish Slavery we should provide indemnity to the owners. When we refer, as we often do, triumphantly, to the example of England, we are prone to forget that *emancipation* and *compensation* were provisions of the same Act of Parliament.

It will, and may be said, that *we* are forgetting the wrongs, encroachments, aggressions and outrages of Slavery. True. We choose to do so just now. It is a new and novel position, for we have been all our life showing up the dark side of the Slavery Picture. But in view of a fearful calamity, there is no want of consistency or of fidelity, in going to the verge of conciliation with the hope of averting it. Then, after all honorable offers of agreement have been exhausted,—if

> "There comes a power
> Into some of our best parts, and are at point
> To show their open banner,
> Mocking the air with colors idly spread,"

sustained by the reflection that we have done our duty in endeavoring to preserve Peace, we shall be prepared to go as far, and dare as much, as those whose impatient zeal may precipitate a conflict, the horrors of which will add appalling chapters to the History of the French Revolution.

DISUNIONISM IN NEW-YORK.

The Real Meaning and Object of the Private Meeting of Saturday Disclosed.

[COPY.] New-York, Nov. 28, 1860.

Henry Gourdin, Esq.,
Col. C. G. Memminger,
Hon. A. G. Magrath,
Nelson Mitchell, Esq.,
George A. Trenholm, Esq., } Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sirs: The grave aspect of the secession movement in your State alarms a large class of your friends in this State, and induces the fear that the usual influence of conservative men, like yourselves, has not been exercised to check undue excitement, and to engraft on laudable Southern resistance, more deliberate and timely measures to enforce redress of Southern wrongs.

We fear that your people ignore or greatly undervalue the support and sympathy, not only of your Southern brethren, but of a large and important class of men in the Northern States, who, with most strenuous efforts, are generously and potentially battling in defence of Southern rights, and against the fell spirit of fanaticism that surrounds them.

These men have been driven into a minority in defence of your rights, and of the Constitutional integrity of the country, bravely encountering the fanatical prejudices and sectional demagoguism of a powerful and aggressive home party, in their respective localities. This defeat has subjected them, in their municipal relations, to acts of tyranny and wholesale pecuniary exactions hitherto unknown to American legislation; and the people of this City are subjected, under the hostile party legislation of the Republican State administration, to a degree of oppression appropriate only to a conquered province.

Yet with manly efforts, and intelligent and deliberate measures, we are gradually overcoming the fanatical sectionalism and corrupt demagoguism, which so long has threatened the disruption of our National and State institutions. Laying aside old issues, the national men of all parties have rallied to the rescue of Southern rights, and to the enforcement of Northern duties; and the issues presented in the late national election have met with a success unparalleled in the history of sectional struggles. Of about 650,000 votes cast in this State, we polled over 300,000; and these, too, under circumstances of great disadvantage to ourselves, and of great advantage to our adversaries. The Republicans went into the canvass, a united and well drilled party, eager for a success which promised power to their organization, and lucrative places and contracts to their leaders. We contended against this united and overwhelming sectional and fanatical organization, led, as it was, by demagogues of great party skill and financial resources, with but three weeks' preparation to fuse three hostile parties, whose unfortunate bickerings and mutual recriminations furnished our adversaries with some of their most effective arguments against us; addressed, as these parties were, in many cases by Southern men, fomenting the respective prejudices of each. In addition to this want of harmony, or of time to promote it, we had operating against us all the well-known dissatisfaction with the present Administration. Yet it is well known here, that if we had had but a few weeks more time, we would have carried the State, notwithstanding the unfortunate want of harmony in the South as to the nominations. As it is, we have defeated so many Republican Congressmen, as to insure safe legislation in the Lower House.

A revolution in the public sentiment of the North, on the questions connected with the constitutional rights of the South, is progressing with a celerity rarely paralleled in the history of any social question, so deeply rooted in prejudice and nourished by fanaticism. During the canvass I addressed large meetings, both in this State and New-Jersey; discussing Slavery in all its aspects, socially, morally and politically; and my sentiments were always popularly received, *although you know my views on this subject are extreme, and coincide with those of Mr. Calhoun, whose doctrines, with few exceptions, on all great subjects of national interest will yet become, I hope, the text-books of every American, and find response in every Southern heart.* Ten years ago, such sentiments would not have been tolerated for a moment by any Northern audience. And it is, even now, to be regretted, that too many Southern men have made concessions on this and kindred subjects, which are quoted to our disadvantage. Indeed the whole canvass was characterized *by an open defence of Slavery per se*, as logically and eloquently enunciated by Charles O'Conor, in his great Union speech last Winter, as well as the undoubted right of the South to enjoy that institution, under the protecting clause of the Constitution, in the *Territories* as well as in the States. The public mind is rapidly understanding the force of these arguments; and it requires but the United firmness of the whole South to ensure that equality under the Constitution, which, I fear, separate State action cannot enforce.

These facts are adduced to show that the Northern mind is becoming indoctrinated by wholesome truths, which are gradually and surely tending to destroy sectionalism; and, although the New-England element is yet a formidable barrier, and, I fear, will long resist the Constitutional rights of the South, yet a united, firm and vigorous demonstration of the whole South demanding from the new Administration and the next Congress an unequivocal recognition of every Southern right, and a practical and rigorous enforcement of every Northern duty, will be powerfully seconded *by a force both moral* and physical *at the North*, (hitherto dormant,) that will defy opposition and insure success. Should sectionalism prevail, however, and the aggressive spirit of Abolition prevent that moderation and justice after its inauguration, which have been promised by the leaders of the Republican Party, the cause of the South will be strengthened by its present forbearance, and its adversaries made responsible for a rupture which could not be avoided with honor or security to the Southern States. A Convention of the United South, demanding their rights under the Constitution, *could not be resisted short of a revolution, involving an issue in every State of the Union*; and no Administration or party could survive the ordeal of such an inquest. Nor is there any fear that the incoming Administration desires such an issue, however much its extreme partisans might rejoice to see your gallant State under a sense of its wrongs precipitate itself into the doubtful issues of separate secession.

It is important as a mere practical question of success, that deliberation as to the best measures and time to unite all the elements favorable to secession be had; but when we reflect on the great magnitude of the issue to your State, and consider the predominant advantages of a struggle *within* the pale of the Union, supported by all the good and true friends of Constitutional liberty in every State, with the present advantages of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government on your side, and the moral support of right and justice to assert your equality, the argument seems irresistible in favor of trying title within the Union, rather than resorting to the untried and hazardous experiment of a revolution, which, if unsupported by other Southern States, presents evils of a magnitude disagreeable to contemplate, even if a peaceful solution of the question could be relied on. Besides, you withdraw all your power from the Federal Government, and leave your friends less able to assert your rights, or protect their own in the coming Congress; and this, too, at a period of vital interest to the very existence of our National Government, and vital to the stability and independence of the Southern States, which a union among themselves must ensure at this crisis, either in or out of the Union.

My object is not to discuss the propriety of separate State action, or the abstract right of a State to secede from a Union, whose essential constitutional provisions have been grossly violated. The injured party, in such a case, has at least the natural right of revolution; and few freemen will hesitate to resort to such an alternative, when other remedies are hopeless. But my object is to ask your consideration of the safer and speedier remedy within the Union and in coöperation with your friends, North and South; and by calling your attention to the elements of success under a more deliberate and organized effort, under the incoming Administration and the new Congress, to enforce your rights under the Constitution; or, failing this, *to destroy the government that refuses him.*

It is true, we have been defeated under the forms of the Constitution; and a sectional Executive administers the Government; yet he has not the power to make a single appointment, even among his own Cabinet advisers, without the approval of the Senate, which is with us; nor can he or his party pass an obnoxious law, as both branches of the legislature are with us. We have also the protection of the judiciary, to construe our rights under existing laws; and a large and intelligent body of active men in the North, whose interest, if not sentiment, having largely enlisted their sympathies, are battling for the rights of the South and the perpetuation of the Confederacy. Even a large number of the Republicans can be relied on when the naked questions of Southern rights present themselves, apart from the Presidential election; and such is the innate love of our common country, with its glorious history of the past, and bright promise of the future, *that the dangerous and threatening aspect of the South has already produced a reaction, which tells strongly on public sentiment, even in Republican communities.* If all these promised advantages fail to secure the South its constitutional rights, I trust *that present moderation will but nerve a united South to a firm determination, that, in or out of the Union, her institutions shall be protected and her rights vindicated.*

I enclose a copy of a letter, addressed, a few days since, to a distinguished member of the present National Administration, by my friend, Gen. John A. Dix, our former able Senator from this State. He treats the subject ably, and speaks the sentiments of a large and influential class whose efforts can be relied upon in favor of Southern rights.

I have conversed with him, with Charles O'Conor, Esq., and with a large number of distinguished men whose hearts are with the South; and whose exertions and large pecuniary contributions, during the past contest, show their earnestness in the cause. *These gentlemen earnestly desire* that the South shall be united for the coming contest under the new Administration; and, failing in a peaceful solution of the issues, under a joint demand of a Southern Convention of the States aggrieved, *they will regard secession as the only remedy left for the South, and the North as powerless to resist it.* If you think a delegation of this kind would be favorably received, coming to you in the capacity of consulting and sympathising friends from the State of New-York, they will cheerfully send you such a delegation of leading men. I am sanguine that much mutual advantage would arise from the kindly interchange of sentiments of those thus socially brought into contact, producing that degree of confidence which ought to exist between men battling for the same common objects, and resisting the same mutual evils. This time seems peculiarly opportune for such a meeting, there being no disturbing party-favorites to mar the common purposes of such a conference, as was unfortunately the case at the late Charleston Convention; while the alarming position of the country calls for the coöperation of all good and influential men of every section and party of the country.

I take the liberty of addressing you on this subject, feeling that my residence in the State of New-York does not deprive me of the right to offer my advice and services to my old fellow-citizens, with whose interests I hope I shall never fail to sympathise; and whose honor and safety I esteem next to my own. I received my first military commission from the lamented Gov. Butler; and *I shall always be ready to respond to the call of his successor, should the State need her absent sons to aid in the defence of her soil.*

I am conscious of the delicate nature of my proposition, and, of the various sinister motives that open enemies or injudicious friends might attribute to either your action at the South, or ours at the North, in conforming to it. Yet I am satisfied you will rely on my sincerity, and I hope you will think favorably of the project, as a practical means of allaying further excitement in your section, and enlisting a more healthy public sentiment in ours.

I would further remark, in confirmation of my views, that I had a long and satisfactory interview with a distinguished Republican leader yesterday—an interview for the purpose of learning the probable policy of the party; and in which I invited the utmost candor, avowing my intention to communicate the information to the South, in influential quarters. He said, while the policy of the Republican Party must not and could not be entirely ignored, yet the South should have no cause to complain; and that the Fugitive Slave law should be practically enforced in every State, and that no alteration should be countenanced, tending in the least to render it less effective to the interest of the South. I am satisfied that the party will do its utmost to quiet public feeling; and that the leaders have the power and the disposition to curb the Abolition element so strongly represented in it, and perhaps encouraged hitherto by its leader, to gain power. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD LATHERS.

To Mr. ——, with respects of the writer.

You will please regard this as confidential to yourself and your immediate friends, and not to be published in any newspaper.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Officers of the Slave Bark Cora Under Examination.

John Wilson and Hans Olsen, who stand charged with voluntarily serving on board of the slave bark *Cora*, underwent a further examination yesterday before United States Commissioner Morell. The "Spanish" Captain of the *Cora*, who is believed to be John Latham, to whom the vessel was sold, and who cleared her from the Custom-house, was also present. Commander Eastman, who brought the *Cora* from the coast, was examined as to whether Capt. Latham was not the recognized captain of the the *Cora*, and admitted himself to be such. Witness stated that the individual present known as Capt. Latham told him on the African coast, that he was the Spanish Captain of the *Cora*, the mates of the vessel called him the Spanish Captain, and he spoke in Spanish. Afterwards, when witness boarded the *Cora*, he spoke English, but it was difficult to tell by his accent and pronunciation whether he was Spanish or not. Olsen told him he had been employed to to clean the lower deck for the negroes when they were coming on board. On the outward voyage Latham ordered him to cut holes in the spar deck, aft, twelve by six inches, to ventilate the hold; the mates spoke of Latham as the Captain who had to take the vessel out. They called him Latham. The mates told witness the last they saw of the American Captain was at Maugue Grande.

The cross-examination elicited nothing material.

Michael Hoffman, a Deputy-Collector of this port, was called. He identified the outward manifest of the *Cora*; the master's oath was sworn before witness, May 19, 1860, by a person representing himself as John Latham; he would not be able, at this distance of time, to identify the person; the signature was written before it was handed to him; he could not say whether Latham was or was not the person who took the oath on that occasion; witness was constantly administering such oaths, and his mind was totally blank on that subject.

Cross-examined—He had no recollection of the paper except that he found his name on it; had been asked if he could identify a party as one who had sworn to the paper.

Samuel S. Browne, a Deputy-Collector of the port, identified an affidavit of John Latham, made before him May 4; could not identify the party who had taken the oath; his attention had been called to a person present, but he could not say that he was the person; he also identified the master's oath, of the *Cora*, but he only knew it from his signature; many papers were handed to him at one time to sign.

Sidney P. Ingraham, register clerk in the Custom-house, identified the register bond of the *Cora*, as the subscribing witness; it was executed by John Latham, J. M Perry and Robert McCormick in his presence; did not know that he could identify the person signing his name as "John Latham;" thought he had seen him before; he was also the subscribing witness to the crew-bond, which was dated June 27th; it was executed by John Latham and J. M. Perry.

The bill of sale of the *Cora* was produced. It was made by E. D. Morgan & Co. to John Latham, for the sum of $14,600. It was put in evidence under objections from counsel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Anniversary of Missionary and Tract Societies.—At the thirty-fourth anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, held at Rev. Dr. Macauley's Church, on Sunday evening, it was stated that the receipts of the Society during the year had been $16,205 75, and its expenses $17,109 96, leaving the Society in debt $904 21. At the anniversary of the Central Presbyterian Church Mission, held the same evening, the Treasurer's report represented the receipts during the year as $321 78, being $50 less than in 1859. The Allen-street Sabbath-School Missionary Society also held its anniversary on Sunday evening, and the Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year to be $420 49, and the expenditures $420 51, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $4. All the above-named Societies were represented in the reports of the Secretaries as being in a prosperous working condition, and achieving great good in their respective spheres.

Mr. Lord's Lectures on Representative Women.—The third lecture of the course will be given at Clinton Hall this evening, on "Queen Elizabeth—Woman as a Sovereign."

Lectures.—Mr. Hudson gives the second lecture of his series on Shakespeare this evening, at Hope Chapel. His subject is the play, "As You Like It."

Liquor Dealers.—The monthly meeting of the New-York City and County Liquor dealers, was held last evening, at the Bleecker House. There was a full attendance. The treasurer's report, showing a flourishing state of the finances, was presented and adopted. Other reports were also received. Several new members were received, swelling the numbers to about six hundred.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Dr. T. D. Warren, of N. C., and P. G. Washington, of Washington, D. C.; are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J. H. Dall, of San Francisco; Dr. Thomas O'Reilley, of St. Louis; Col. A. H. Kline, of Arkansas; Dr. Paul B. Goddard, of Philadelphia; Maj. W. W. Robbins, of Michigan, and C. Griffin and H. Benson, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. E. P. Dow and J. B. Hibbard, of Buffalo; W. H. Corwin, of Washington, D. C.; J. M. Daniel and S. H. Morgan of Texas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Sir Hollister McAllister, of England; Dr. V. B. Locknow, of Albany; and T. S. Strong and C. R. Strong, of Morgan's Manor, are at the Everett House.

Mons. Blondin, of Niagara Falls, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE!!!

$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Woman's Rights!—Ladies' Skates!—Now, ladies, depend upon it, now is your chance. If you ever expect to be elevated to your proper position in society, you must meet at the "*Central Park Skate Emporium*," and take your stand on a pair of Conover & Walker's Skates. No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

N. B.—A few Skates suitable for gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

The "Union" Hat.—In union there is strength, and particularly is this the case with Knox's Union Hat, which possesses beside, beauty of style and moderation in price. It is just the Hat for the times, and cannot fail to be popular, for all New-Yorkers are, or should be, good Union men. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and secure one of these excellent fabrics.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

For all dropsical complaints, whether proceeding from the liver or kidneys, Holloway's Pills are a positive cure. Persons afflicted for years have been cured by these pills when everything else had failed.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 17.

Flour steady; Ohio, $4 87½; Howard-street, $5; City Mills, $4 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 10@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 43. Corn steady; New White and Yellow at 45c.@51c.; Old, 55c.@60c. Provisions dull and nominal. Coffee dull at 13c.@14c. Whisky firmer, 18½c.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 17.

Flour dull; Superfine $4 75@$5. Wheat dull; White $1 30@$1 35; Red $1 18@$1 23. Corn dull; old Yellow 64c.@65c; new 52c.@56c. Whisky improved; Ohio 18c.@18½c. Coffee—Rio 12c.@13½c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond, &c.—John Williams, Mr. Canley and lady, Miss J. P. Swan, Miss Sloan, Miss T. E. Norton, H. Vice, Mrs. Meade, Thomas Cummings, H. M. Marcus, Mrs. Hodgings, J. Wescott, W. Blassingham, James Muir, lady and 3 children, G. G. Johnson, Benj. De Win, F. M. Bunce, Wm. Finch, and 13 steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Mrs. S. Feeser and child, A. T. Britton, W. J. Vining, J. Ells, W. H. Turner, Jr., J. Snowden, L. C. Tufes, Capt. Hy. Carr, G. Mendelssohn, C. Collins, Mrs. A. Goldstein and 2 children, J. Hollings, E. Willett, W. Wolswick, E. Newcomb, Miss A. Flint, P. K. Slaughter, A. Stephens, H. A. Carter, and 10 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon sets... 11 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11 21 | Gov. Island. 12 10 | Hell Gate... 1 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 17.

Cleared.

Ships Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Almora, Williams, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Brig Adela, White, Kingston, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Volunteer, Brown, Remedios, Miller & Houghton; Red Eagle, Brown, Savannah, Wallace, Sherwood & Co.; D. B. Bayles, Jayne, Apalachicola, Oakley & Keating; J. E. Gamage, Wardwell, St. Martha and a market, Cesar & Pardi.

Arrived.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Dec. 15, off Cape Henry, signalized a barkantine, bound N., showing a signal with white ground and red square in it. 10 A. M., lat. 37 24 N., spoke steamship Mount Vernon, hence for Savannah. The Montgomery has experienced strong N. E. gales.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. Experienced a heavy gale from N. E., with snow, and was compelled to anchor in Hampton Roads for 14 hours.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark L. Colden Murray, Lee Galveston Nov. 6, via Charleston Dec. 11 with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray. Has experienced some very heavy weather. Dec. 13, lat. 36 25, lon. 75 03, signalized a herm. brig, steering S., showing a red and white signal, with a black ball in centre.

Bark Celestia, (of Boston,) Howes, Malaga Oct. 28, passed Gibraltar Oct. 29, with fruit to A. W. Pollitz & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage. Dec. 13, lat. 36 30, lon. 73 30, saw a bark steering S. E., showing a blue flag, with white letters A. C. in the centre.

Brig Anita Owen, Ray, Neuvitas Dec. 4, with sugar to Peck & Church.

Brig John Jewett, Mount, Brazos, Texas, 16 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to J. N. Smith & Co.

Brig William and Mary, Norton, Addison 21 ds., with laths, &c., to J. C. Talbot.

Schr. Governor, Hooper, Barbados Nov. 1, and Anguilla Nov. 17, with salt to Thompson & Hunter. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage, lost sails, stove galley, swept deck of everything movable, carried away fore boom, lost head rails, and received other damage.

Schr. Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Grant, Halifax 19 ds., with fish to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Astoria, Cogswell, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Starlight, Sawyer, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Georgia, Morris, Smyrna, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Empire, Reed, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Moses Waring, Nash, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.

Schr. Augusta, Kilkey, Belfast lumber for Newark.

Schr. St. Lucas, Thomas, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. H. E. Weston, Long Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Castelaine, Pendleton Belfast 9 ds.. lumber.

Schr. War Eagle, Hodgdon, Calais 11 ds., lumber.

Schr. Jeddie, Nelson, Calais 9 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Hannah Warwick, Robjohn, Norwich 2 ds.

Schr. Vulcan, Marshall, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Oregon, Graves, Rockland 6 ds.

Schr. Cosmus, ——, Rockland 5 ds.

BELOW—Brig J. W. Harris, (Br.,) Rathbun, from Malaga.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Mercury, for Havre; National Guard, for Antwerp; Young Mechanic, for Liverpool; Ann Eliza, (Br.,) for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Arr. ship Gertrude, from Calcutta; bark Cherokee, from Mobile; schr. A. Bradford, from Jeremie.

Below, bark Zotoff, from Cayenne, for Salem.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec 17.—Arr. ships Richard Morse, and Ed. Stanley, from Liverpool; Wellfleet, from Antwerp. Glad Tidings, from New-York; J. F. Patten, from Rio de Janeiro; bark Louisa Bliss, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship John P. King, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s line, went down the Bay on a trial trip yesterday morning, and returned to her dock last evening.

The Br. bark E. D. F., from Colombo, Ceylon, June 30, for London, put into Penyance, Nov. 28, with loss of canvass, &c.

The whaling schr Montezuma, Capt. L. S. Charman, from a cruise, with 40 bbls. sperm, and 30 bbls. blackfish oil, put into Barbados Nov. 10, for stores.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.—The ship Sreedwell, Radcliff, hence for Boston, has put back leaky, and is now discharging cargo, in order to dock her. The American bark Golden Age, hence for New-York, has put into Waterford, leaky. While here she was stripped of her metal and calked, but many planks, found wormied, were not removed. (By letter.)

Baltimore, Dec. 15.—The steamers Louisiana, from Norfolk, and Virginian, for Fredericksburgh, are reported as having been in collision in Chesapeake Bay, and the latter was sunk; passengers saved. (By telegraph.)

Mobile, Dec. 15.—The bark Pilgrim, from New-York Nov. 19, arrived here, has been ashore at Key West. (By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Susan—schr., bound S., exchanged signals with, Nov. 27, lat. 25 56, lon. 70 18.

Margaret—bark, (of London,) steering E. N. E., was seen, Dec. 1, lat. 31 21, lon. 72 30.

R. A. Allen—bark, (of Savannah,) from New-Orleans for Boston, 14 ds., out, Dec. 17, 40 miles E. S. E. of the Highlands—by steamtug Achilles, Capt. Hennessey.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas Dec. 4, brigs Karnak, from New-York, ldg.; Granada, hence, dischg.

At Anguilla Nov. 17, schr. Hebe, Bent, for New-York Nov. 20.

At Barbados Nov. 1, bark Mary B. Rich, Rich, from England, for New-Orleans in 5 ds.; brig Atalanta, (of New-Haven,) just arrived.

[PER BOHEMIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 5, Highlander, at Liverpool; 4th, Ellen, at Deal; Onoko, at Dover; Valina, at Leghorn; Mogul, at Deal; Revenue, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Nov. 23, G. W. Patten, at Cadiz; Dec. 1, Marianna and Kate Dyer, at Havre; 3d, Bushire, at Queenstown; 2d, C. W. Duncan, Shamrock, Crimea, and Onocasta, at Liverpool; 3d, Mountaineer, Senator, Potomac, Chas. Davenport, Wm. Libby, Athens, Constitution and Cordelia, at Liverpool; 4th, Mary Hammond, Lawley Chandon, Baden, Frank Pierce and Golden Eagle, at Liverpool; 5th, Warbler, at Liverpool; 6th, Brandywine at Liverpool; 3d, Felicia, at Havre; 5th, Ocean Triumph, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Savannah—Dec. 3, N. Biddle, at Beaumaris (and at Liverpool 6th.)

Arrived from Mobile—Dec. 3, "Queen Deroga," at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Dec. 3, South American, and Continental, at Liverpool; 4th, Bazaar at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Dec. 1, Amazon, from Deal; Lucy Elizabeth from Galway; 2d, Dreadnaught, and America, from Liverpool; 3d, Australia, from do.; 5th, Warhawk, from do.

Sailed for Boston—Nov. 1, Era, and Arbutus, from Ardrossan.

Sailed for Mobile—Dec. 1, Ida, from Deal.

Sailed for Charleston—Dec. 3, Emma, from Liverpool.

Mem.—The M. Nottebohn, from New-York, was in collision, off Orme's Head Dec. 3, lost foremast, and was cut down to the water's edge.

The Norway, from New-York, got ashore on Plackington Bank Dec. 5, but was got off on the flood tide.

The L. L. Franks had arrived from New-York, with loss of bowsprit, having been in collision off Ormes Head.

The Alice, from New-York, for London, had been abandoned at sea; crew saved.

The Bohemian reports having passed, 6th, ship Regent, (of Boston,) going into Liverpool; 16th, at 4 A. M., lat. 47, lon. 51 30, exchanged signals with steamship Arabia, for Liverpool.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers, TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you gentlemen; Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Sus" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dul and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

WINTER CLOTHING AT COST.

MONEY IS WORTH 3 PER CENT. A MONTH.

WOOL IS GONE DOWN 30 PER CENT.

COTTON IS GONE DOWN 25 PER CENT.

LABOR IS NOWHERE.

In view of the above, and confident that goods can be sold at cost of manufacture, and money made by it, by investing again, the immense stock of Winter clothing at

EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Is now being sold at and under cost.
THIS HOUSE
Manufactures and sells men's clothing and furnishing goods only.
THE STOCK,
Though much reduced by the great rush during the last few days, is still very full.

EXPRESSES.

REMOVAL.

THE DOWN-TOWN OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY has been removed from No. 64 to No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. Expresses leave New-York, by Hudson River and Harlem trains for the entire West and Southwest at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 3.15 P. M., 5 P. M., and 6 P. M., closing at No. 124 Broadway half an hour earlier.

Special and extra arrangements made for the safe and speedy delivery of Holiday Presents.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
Principal office, No. 61 Hudson-st.
Branch offices, Nos. 542 and 124 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in passe-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art.

W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

Office Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati R. Co., }
Cleveland, Dec. 18, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM ANN-st to the corner of Bowery and Hester-st., an ENGRAVED STEEL PLATE, with various designs upon it, of no use except to the owner. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 20, up stairs.

THE FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, of the Memorial Church, commences TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 18, and will be held during each day and evening of this week, Dec. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, in the Sunday School Room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; can speak several languages, and can give the best of references. Inquire at No. 17 Clinton-place.

A CONFECTIONER, &c.—WANTED, A CONfectioner and fancy cake baker; one who understands his business in all its branches. Also, a young man and boy to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 96 th-av.